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The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
I 2

VOL. XIX NO. 53— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

TERMS OF TRUCE DRAWN UP AT DELHI.

Mahatma Gandhi who has won a great personal triumph in his negotiations with Lord Irwin.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT TO BE CALLED OFF.

All Political Prisoners To Be Released.

FREEDOM TO PICK SALT FROM SEA.

WORKING COMMITTEE PUTS SEAL OF APPROVAL TO GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

NEW DELHI, March 4

The agreement reached between Lord Irwin Mahatma Gandhi has been confirmed.

A statement will be issued to-morrow.

The news of the agreement was received with great jubilation in Delhi where where crowds collected outside Dr. Ansari's house, Dayaganj, where Gandhiji stays, shouting "Gandhiji-ki-jai"

The terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement will be released for simultaneously in India and in England.

Ahmedabad has formed a committee with Lady Chimabhai to accord a right royal welcome to Gandhiji.

Tories have started their usual game of calling the agreement as a "surrender" and these seems to be renewed dissatisfaction amongst the party at the Baldwins attitude towards India.

The Congress Headquarters are busy planning the programme of work for the second stage of the Round Table Conference.

ON THE EVE OF AGREEMENT

(From Our Special Correspondt.)

NEW DELHI, March 4.

To-day between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. there will be the agreement signed between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi at the Viceroy's House similar to Smutts-Gandhi agreement of sixteen years ago. The formalities of signing the historic document which is expected to cement the ties between India and Britain will not take longer, and therefore, the Congress Working Committee has arranged to meet at about 2 p.m. at Dr. Ansari's residence to give formal approval to the culmination of negotiations that had proceeded between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin during the last fortnight. Informal approval has already been given. This was done at the unusual hour of two this morning after Gandhiji returned from the Viceroy's House and explained to his colleagues the substance of his conversations with Lord Irwin and the changes effected in the formulae. He tried to dismiss the journalists by saying that there was no information to give and that he was meeting the Viceroy again at noon. But within a few minutes thereafter, the expressions of joy with which the Working Committee members received Mahatma Gandhi's latest news were audible in the Verandhas and balconies.

LORD IRWIN

After another five minutes of vigil, the pressmen ascertained the hidden truth that the agreement had been arrived at and only the signatures were to be put. The agreement is the result of fifteen days' negotiation in which Mahatma Gandhi visited the Viceroy's House eight times and spent altogether twenty-four hours, besides undergoing the strain of discussing the terms of negotiations with the Congress executive from time to time for longer hours than he spent with the Viceroy.

Mahatma Gandhi has, by general agreement, broken all the world's endurance records, and that, when his own health is none too good and when he weighs only 83 lbs. It will be of interest to know that after his return at 1-30 a.m., he again started spinning his daily quota of yarn and retired to bed only at three and got up at four for prayer which is the first item in his daily programme.

—:o:—

WORKING COMMITTEE APPROVES

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Irwin-Gandhi Agreement was considered this afternoon by the Congress Working Committee which unanimously approved of it. Gandhiji then arrived at the Viceroy's House and within five minutes of his reaching there, the agreement was confirmed. But a statement is not likely to be issued to-day. It is understood that it is a fairly long document.—A.P.

—:o:—

AGREEMENT CONFIRMED IN 5 MINUTES!

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

The Congress Working Committee took two hours in discussing the draft of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, but there was unanimous support given to it, and sincere hope was expressed by some members that its spirit would be reflected in the steps which Lord Irwin's Government would now take to implement the terms. The measures which Congress will take in pursuance of the Agreement will shortly be discussed by the Committee before members disperse for their respective stations and reassemble at Karachi.

After obtaining formal approval of his colleagues in the Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi drove to Viceroy's House, where I learn that within the incredible space of five minutes the Agreement was confirmed, which means that the document has not been formally signed yet, but it will be as soon as certain verbal alterations are effected. It was a remarkable coincidence that just as the agreement was being confirmed the noon-day sun was throwing its flood of light on the whole landscape after the dreadful downpour of last night and temple bells were ringing in the observance of Holi festival which heralds the dawn of spring and the spirit of reconciliation of peace and goodwill.

A SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 4.

It is understood that Irwin-Gandhi agreement which will be embodied in the form of a statement by the Governor-General-in-Council will be announced in the House of Commons tomorrow at 5 in the afternoon and

(Continued on Page 7.)

PREPARING FOR SECOND R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Congress Headquarters Get Busy.

EXTREMIST SECTION DISAPPOINTED.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

The Congress Headquarters are now busy planning the programme of work for the second stage of the Round Table Conference.

The opinion held in these circles is that they would participate in the Conference, as according to the terms to be announced tomorrow, the Conference would be broadbased and would embrace the question of federation. Indian responsibility for Government and safeguards in the interests of India. This, it is said, gives them scope to propose any alternative scheme.

EXTREMIST DISAPPOINTED.

There is some disappointment among the extremist section at Mahatma Gandhi agreeing to abandon the boycott of British goods as a political weapon but Mahatma Gandhi has the backing of the Working Committee in the agreement he has reached.—A. P.

ELEVENTH-HOUR HITCH?

—:o:—

Gandhiji Consults "Imperial Statesmen."

NEW DELHI, March 4.

When Gandhiji returned home after seven hours' continuous discussion with the Home Secretary at the Viceroy's House, some anxiety was expressed in the Congress circles regarding the outcome of to-day's labours which were designed to work out the details, mainly relating to the restoration of confiscated property, and the release of political prisoners.

One member of the Working Committee called it a hitch describing it as creating a delicate situation which might even cause postponement by a day of the publication of the agreement unless the difficulty was immediately smoothed over. It is authoritatively learnt however that this does not reopen the agreement which has been finally reached already.

Gandhiji is writing to the Viceroy on subject. Gandhiji took immediate counsel with Mr. Sastri, Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.—A. P.

BENN ANNOUNCES DELHI AGREEMENT IN COMMONS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 4.

In the House of Commons during the question period Mr. Benn was cheered by the Ministerialists when he announced that the Viceroy had informed him that Delhi conversations had concluded satisfactorily last night. He added that the Viceroy proposed to issue an early statement regarding the present position which Mr. Benn would communicate to the House at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked if it was true that the people who illicitly made salt would be now allowed to make it. Mr. Benn counselled awaiting full statement.

Mr. Isaac Foot who was member of the Round Table Conference asked if the Princes and other Round Table Conference delegates had participated in the conversations. Mr. Benn pointed out that his reply referred to Irwin-Gandhi conversations.

No reply was given to Sir Alfred Knox who asked if agreement would be subject to ratification by Parliament.—Reuter.

BEST NEWS YET SAYS "NEWS CHRONICLE."

—:o:—

"Surrender Policy" Say Diehard Papers.

HOW FLEET STREET LOOKS AT GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Reuter message from New Delhi announcing the Irwin-Gandhi agreement is splashed by the morning papers here. The "News Chronicle" in a leader headed "The best news yet" says that there is much work still to be done before new Constitution can become an accomplished fact. "But there should be no hesitation" it says "on the part of all but extremist diehards in this country about admitting Congress representatives to their place at the Round Table". The "News-Chronicle" declares that the announcement of the truce is excellent news not only for India but also for Great Britain. "The thanks of the nation are due to Lord Irwin who has crowned his Viceroyalty by this fine achievement in conciliation."

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the news ends happily the first but no way the least difficult stage in the negotiation of an honourable and lasting settlement. It declares that the fact that Lord Irwin has reached an agreement with Mahatma Gandhi will be welcomed by everyone, Indian or English who cares at all for India's real prosperity.

On the contrary, "Daily Mail" and "Morning Post" allude to "Irwin's surrender policy."—Reuter.

TORIES DISSATISFIED

LONDON, March 3.

Rumours are circulating to-day of renewed dissatisfaction among certain Conservatives at Mr. Baldwin's attitude in respect of India, as a sequel to a private meeting of the Conservative India Committee last night. No authoritative information as to what happened at the meeting is available, but a deputation from the Committee to-day interviewed Mr. Baldwin and submitted the Committee's views. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin will make a public reference to India in a speech which he will be delivering at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, on Friday.—Reuter.

EARL RUSSELL DEAD.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Earl Russell, the Under Secretary of State for India has died in France.—Reuter.

Earl Russel, the report of whose death in France, is announced by Reuter, was the Under Secretary of State for India. He was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford and qualified himself as a barrister and an engineer. He succeeded his grandfather Earl Russell one of Queen Victoria's Ministers, at the age of 13. At the time of death he was 65 years old.

Surcharge On Indian Cotton Duties

—:o:—

MANCHESTER'S MOVE TO ENTER STRONG PROTEST.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The surcharge on Indian cotton duties was discussed at Manchester at meetings of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the India Executive of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber decided that the proposal should be referred to the Joint Committee of the cotton trade organisations which should be asked strongly to protest.

HIS GREATEST PERSONAL TRIUMPH.

—:o:—

"Chronicle's" Greetings To Mahatma.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:

Accept heartly congratulations on behalf of self and colleagues on your greatest personal triumph".

—BRELVI.

SHAKING OFF THE DUST OF DELHI.

—:o:—

Congress Leaders Leave For Their Own Places.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

Messrs. Sherwani and Sri Prakash, members of the Congress Working Committee, have left for the United Provinces. Mr. Vallabhai Patel is leaving to-morrow morning for Bombay and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to-morrow evening for Allahabad. Mr. Sen Gupta and Mrs. Naidu will stay here a little longer.—A.P.

Gandhi Society Rejoices Over Mahatma's Release

—:o:—

The Gandhi Society, London, has sent the following cable to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Gandhi Society rejoices your release, hopes it may be followed by the release of other prisoners, who are creators of New India." The signatoriss are:—Mr. and Mrs. Fenner Brockway; Mrs. Ferozopur Britton; Mr. and Mrs. John Paton (Editor, New Leader), Dr. and Mrs. Dey; Dr. and Mrs. Patel; Rew Walter Walsh; Maulana Abdul Majid (Imam) Working Mosque; G. L. Puri (Assistant Secretary); G. S. Dara (Editor, "United India", London); Miss Gyneth Foden (Correspondent Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta) and others."

REGRET AT NATIONAL BEREAUMENT.

Indian National Congress League, London, and the Gandhi Society, London, have cabled to the President: "Deep sorrow in National Bereavemen."

FROM DANDI TO DELHI.

Milestones In National Struggle.

1. Indian National Congress declares for Complete Independence on the midnight of December 31, 1929 on the banks of the Ravi.
2. Independence Manifesto as drafted by the Working Committee read all over the country on January 26, 1930.
3. Mahatma Gandhi, with his chosen band of 78 Satyagrahis, leaves his Ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati to "storm the first citadel of the Salt laws" in his non-violent campaign based on the plan of capturing the three citadels—the Salt Laws, Boycott of Foreign Cloth and the Liquor Traffic —March 12.
4. The midnight arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at Dandi and his detention as State Prisoner in Yeravda—May 5.
5. Mr. George Slocombe, the well-known Labour journalist and a 'confidant' of Premier MacDonald, interviews the Yervada Prisoner—May 5.
6. The Government outlaws the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the conviction of its members—August 26.
7. Lord Irwin's announcement ordering the release of Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee who functioned since January 1930 and withdrawal of ban on the Working Committee—Jan. 25, 1931.
8. Congress Working Committee meets in Allahabad and sets down terms for participation in peace pourparlers—Jan. 31.
9. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Nominated President of the ensuing sessions of the Congress at Karachi—Feb. 2.
10. Pandit Motilal passes away in Lucknow where he was taken for treatment—Feb. 6.
11. Dr. Sapru meets Congress leaders at Allahabad—Feb. 8.
12. Working Committee endorses Mahatmaji's draft terms for calling truce—Feb. 13.
13. Mahatmaji's letter to Viceroy—Feb. 14.
14. Viceroy invites Mahatmaji—Feb. 16.
15. Irwin-Gandhi Conversations —Feb. 17.
16. Break in pourparlers—Feb. 18.
17. Congress Working Committee gives full dictatorial powers to Gandhiji to conclude a settlement—Feb. 24.
18. Irwin-Gandhi pourparlers——Feb. 27.
19. Congress Working Committee rejects Viceroy's Counter-proposals....Breakdown threatens—Feb. 28.
20. Mahatmaji meets Viceroy on Sunday both during day and night...March 1.
21. Gandhi-Schuster Interview. Agreement on salt laws reached—March 3.
22. Gandhi-Irwin agreement signed and ratified by the Working Committee—March 4.

Ahmedabad To Accord Right Royal Reception To Gandhiji.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 4.

It is stated that Gandhiji arrives here on Thursday next (12th instant) on the day on which he commenced his march to Dandi. He would be accorded a right royal reception for which purpose a representative committee is already formed with Lady Chinubhai as Chairman.

Karachi Prepares For Congress Session.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Mar. 4.

Preparations for the Congress week, to be held at the end of the month, are proceeding a pace, as news has been received from Congress Headquarters at Delhi that agreement has been reached between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. —A. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

CAPT. KHANDWALLA'S BATCH TO START SHORTLY.

Capt. Navin Khandwalla with a batch of National Militia and other volunteers will leave Bombay shortly for Karachi Congress Sessions at the request of the Congress organisations. Those desirous of joining the first batch should communicate with Mr. Khandwalla or with Mr. B. D. Mhatre, Mhatre' Building, Chowpatty.

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Apply with copies of academic, professional and teaching experience, a medical certificate and a photograph, stating age and the starting salary requested to the Principal, Engineering College, Benares Hindu University, so as to reach him not later than April 5, 1931.
A 2612

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A R4476

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A

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R 4489

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R 4491

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C R4469

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R4310

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MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS and AGENTS, desiring to Advertise at forthcoming National Congress and Exhibition should at once send their handbills, samples, etc., and Rs. 2/- per thousand for distributing to GENERAL SUPPLIES COMPANY, P. B. 167, KARACHI.
T R 4490

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DR. TALLUR'S NILANI for female complaints. Physiological Compound for muscles and nerves. NILANI PHARMACAL CO., Opposite Police Station, Lamington Road, Bombay.
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Written applications giving age, caste, qualifications record of previous experience and posts previously held, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 12 noon of 11th March 1931.

M. V. MEHTA.
Hon. Secretary,
B. P. INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

Alice Building,
339, Hornby Road, Fort,
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P. N. MITRA,
Controller of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta.
12th February, 1931.
2556.

NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, Utilisation Division, Bareilly, is prepared to supply any information concerning sal and other timbers from the U. P. Government Forests.
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INDIAN INDUSTRIES

POSSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

(By Profs P. A. Wadia and Mr K. R. V, Rao.)

The following aricle is leaflet No. 4 in the Indian Economic leaflet series issued by the Bombay Swadeshi League.

India has enjoyed from a remote past all the opportunities for a many sided economic life; and to-day she can stand a favourable comparison with the most intensely developed industrial country from the point of view of her resources, in the shape of raw materials, her potentialities of oil, and coal and iron, so fundamental to modern industrial life, and in the form of her unlimited supply of labour Even with her restricted purchasing power she is importing 180 crores worth of manufactured commodities. With a population of 320 millions living on the verge of starvation her demand for manufactures of all kinds may be limited. But with a small addition to their purchasing power, large scale production of manufactured commodities in India will find a market at home that will readily absorb the entire output from year to year for some generations to come.

NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Too great an emphasis is often laid of late on the fact that India is an agricultural country. Economic theory has often been made to sanctify accomplished facts in international trade; and we have been told of the great advantages of dividing the nations of the world into specialised workshops, each contributing its own wares to the international market. India was marked out, so are we told, as an agricultural country, predestined to grow corn and raw materials for the benefit of industrialised countries. The people who discover the play of economic harmonies in the trade relations of Britain and India are the people who also see the operation of God's Providence in the political subordination of India to Great Britain.

The case for industrialisation in India might in the first instance be made to rest on the need for absorbing the surplus population that lives parasitically on the soil. The rapid industrialisation of the country, offering diversified occupations to the population, seems the most effective instrument for improving the condition of the agricultural classes and for saving agriculture from the ruin that threatens it. But the case for industrialisation may be made to rest on a deeper basis. Nations like individuals have refused to be specialised—and have claimed a many sided economic life. As the realisation of a full life on the part of the individual presupposes freedom from the uncertainty of finding his daily bread, so a full national life presupposes economic self-sufficiency—a many sided economic existence.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

According to the census of 1921, the population supported under the head 'Industry' in British India numbered 250 lakhs or about 10.5 per cent. of the total population. These figures, however, do not give us a proper measure of industrial development in India. Taking the figures for the year 1927, there were 7515 factories in India employing on an average 15 lakhs of persons daily. The following table gives the classified details about these factories. The 1st column gives the number of factories and the second column the average number of persons employed daily.

Description.		
Govt. and Local Fund Factories	310	144.573
Textiles	417	684,836
Engineering	539	163,533
Minerals & Metals	116	56,169
Food, Drink & Tobacco	2745	177,453
Chemicals & Dyes	415	47,374
Paper & Printing	294	28,315
Processes relating to Wood Stone & Glass	352	38,315
Processes connected with Hides Skins	32	5,734
Gins & Presses	2,244	178,950
Miscellaneous	51	7,930

It is obvious that even the figures relating to the number of factories are misleading as an index of industrial development. The largest heads (Food Drink and Tobacco—2745; Gins and Presses—2244) give employment to 3 1/2 lakhs of persons, and are so intimately connected with agriculture as almost to be called agricultural industries (Rice mill—1459; Cotton gins—2116). The only important organised industries are the cotton and jute mills, the collieries, the iron and steel works of Jamshedpur, and the engineering workshops. Industrially, therefore, India is just on the threshold of her development.

Not only is industrial development in India disappointingly slow and stunted, but an ominous tendency has been noticeable in the progressive reduction in the number of persons supported by industry. The industrial population has declined from 14.9 per cent of the total population in 1901 to 12.2 per cent in 1911 and 10.49 per cent in 1921. The decline in the percentage of the industrial population is the counter part of the growth in the percentage of the population dependent on the soil, and offers a serious problem to those who will be responsible for the future of the country.

THE ORGANISED INDUSTRIES.

In the year 1927-28, there were in British India 252 cotton mills, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 39 crores, and having 143,490 looms and 7,410,259 spindles. Of these, Bombay Presidency claims 172 mills. 117,818 looms, and 5,353,188 spindles, Bombay city alone possessing not less than 83 mills and more than 60 per cent of the looms and spindles in the Presidency. The figures of production for the same year for British India are 724,588 lbs. of yarn and 509,293 lbs woven goods.

The chief defects of the Indian Cotton industry are said to be absence of proper study of the home market, concentration on the production of yarns of lower counts, and inefficient management involved in the Managing Agency system. Attempts are being made to remedy the first defect, while the recent swadeshi movement has given such a stimulus to the Indian mills as to induce those in Ahmedabad to take to the production of yarn of higher counts. Repeated talk about rationalisation gives further hope of the industry becoming able to protect itself from foreign, especially Japanese, competition: Immense scope exists for the further expansion of this industry as can be seen from the fact that before the commencement of the present boycott movement, we were importing nearly 33 p. c. of our total cotton needs or goods worth Rs. 70 crores. More than anything else what is needed for the development of this industry is vision and imagination on the part of the employers and a human attitude to labour.

Jute is a monopoly of India; and it is but fitting that there should be a large organised industry of jute manufactures. As is natural, the industry is located in the vicinity of the source of raw material. There were in 1927-28, 93 jute mills in India with 52,221 looms and 1,105,634 spindles, of which the province of Bengal claimed 87 mills, 51,239 looms and 1,84,130 spindles. Unlike the cotton industry, the jute industry has not allowed itself to suffer from the defects of over capitalisation and its prosperity has been due to its semi-monopolistic position. Indeed jute manufactures are the only important manufactured goods exported out of the country forming nearly 18 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported in 1927-28.

Upto the time of the embargo placed on the export of coal in 1920 and 1924 the record of the coal industry in India has been almost one of uninterrupted progress. From an average production of 25 lakhs of tons in 1890-95, the coal industry advanced to a production of 157 lakhs in 1914, and 184 lakhs in 1925. The difficulties of import during the war further stimulated the industry which obtained such a dominant position in the home market as to supply 97 per cent. of its needs. The embargo on export in 1921 was followed by a temporary set backin the export market, the difficulties being chiefly those of proper grading and price. The setting up of the coal garding Board in 1925 and the grant of 37½ per cent rebate on the frieght of all exported coal have led to the revival of the export trade, the figure of exports for the year 1927-28 being nearly 6 lakhs of tons. The position in 1927 was that the total production of coal in British India amounted to 211 lakhs of tons, valued at Rs. 9 crores. Of these, Bihar and Orissa claimed 145 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 580 lakhs, while Bengal claimed 56 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 247 lakhs. The industry has now developed to the full extent of supplying the needs of the home market. Further expansion depends upon the growth of industrialisation in this country, with a resulting increase in the demand for coal.

IRON AND STEEL.

The iron and steel industry in India owes its foundation to the imaginative vision and industrial enterprise of J. N. Tata who floated the Tata Iron and Steel Co. in 1907 which produced the first steel made in India in 1913. As originally constructed, the plant had a capacity of producing 150,000 tons of pig iron and 100,000 tons of steel per annum; but the difficulties in the way of imports during the war gave the industry a tremendous impetus with the result that additions were made; and the company is now in a position to produce 900,000 tons of pig iron per annum, while its out-put of rolled steel amounted to 420,000 tons in 1927-28 and is expected to reach 600,000 in a few years. The production of pig iron is established on a sound basis, as according to the Tariff Board, "Indi produces pig iron more cheaply than any other country in the world". In addition to the Tata Iron and Steel Co., there are two other large concerns, the Bengal Iron Co., producing 200,000 tons of pig iron per annum and the Indian Iron and Steel Co., producing 350,000 tons per year.

The establishment of the steel industry has been followed by the establishment of a number of allied concerns, the most notable of which are the Steel Wire Products Ltd.; the Enamelled Iron-wares Ltd., the Indian Tin-Plate and the Tata Agricultural Implements Co.

The iron and steel industry of India is in its very early stages and is a notable example of an industry which has been able to survive foreign competition by means of protective duties on imports and heavy bounties on home production. But the field is still large and there is immense scope for expansion. Considering the needs of the country, it can still afford to have two or three more concerns of the magnitude and importance of the Tata Iron and Steel Co.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

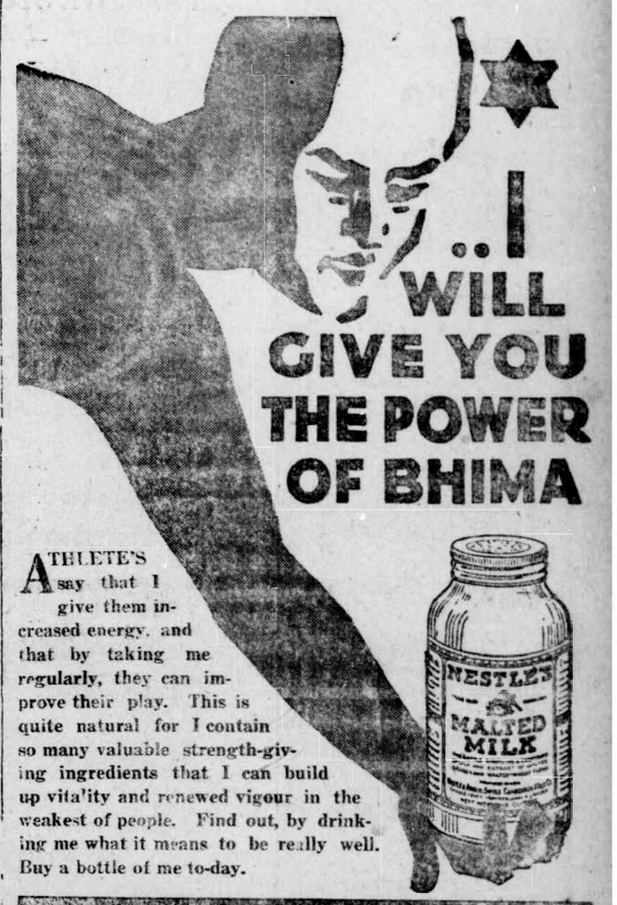
Petroleum is an industry which has a large future in this country. It has however not been able to increase its production in proportion to the increase in demand. It is estimated that to-day only 35 to 40 per cent of the total demand for kerosene is met by the internal home supply. Demand has also increased for the allied products of petrol and fuel oil. The Cement industry in India has shown an almost phenomenal development after the war, the important concerns being the Porbunder, Katni and Bundi factories. Match manufacture has also shown a remarkable expansion although a large share of the home manufacture is in Swedish hands. Production of manganese ore, mica, saltpetre, gold and lead may be mentioned as fairly important mineral industries; while among the plantation industries the important new rubber industry may be noticed in addition to the tea industry. In short the scope for expansion of industry on modern lines is immense and; we need a national economic policy to stimulate enterprise and adventure.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Immensely more important than the organised large scale industries, from the point of number of persons supported, are the Cottage industries of India. The most important of these is the hand-loom weaving industry which has an assured future despite expansion in the mill industry, as it can supply variety and can weave yarn of counts which the mills cannot handle. Among the other important cottage industries may be mentioned pottery sers, culture, silk and tasar work, manufacutre of gold and silver thread, blanket weaving, basket making, mat making and canework, and rope and string making. The cottage industries of India suffer chiefly from the defects of want of organization, absence of proper marketing methods, and costliness and inadequacy of the finance obtained by them. Extension of co-operative sale and banking associations of artisans are the most hopeful methods for meeting these difficulties. There is no doubt that the cottage industries have their own assured place in Indian national economy and will continue to play a useful part, though they may be overshadowed in importance by the organised industries in the near future.

LOOKING AHEAD TOWARDS AN INDUSTRIALISED INDIA.

The preceding survey of Indian industries brings out a few facts: (a) that to-day Indian industries are few in number and stunted in growth (b) that the economic welfare of this country demands a process of rapid and many sided industrial expansion (c) that this country has all the potentialities for such expansion in the shape of labour and raw material. We shall notice hereafter the difficulties that we have to face in the process of realising the vision of an industrialised India, difficulties in the shape of absence of cheap and adequate capital, of organised and skilled labour, and above all the lack of a well planned national policy. Given the power to wield our own destinies, we can confidently look forward to a future this country of ours can enter on a many sided economic life, when its industries will add to the purchasing power of the masses and stimulate agriculture, when the volume of production will so increase as to make for leisure and freedom, not for the few but for the many, and when the spirit of man will enter once again on its heritage of creative work in the arts and the sciences, in service and in contemplation. The industrialised India of the future may be instrumental in the transfiguration of international commerce, converting what is at present a process of grabbing and exploitation into a process of exchange of commodities and services which will contribute to the fulness of life of the nations.



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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COTTON PRICES.

Records Of 1930: Parities And Disparities.

	N. Y. July	Lp. March	Broach A.M.
1930			
January 4	17.52	9.19	300
January 11	17.89	9.20	304
January 18	17.66	9.22	302
January 25	17.65	9.13	298
		July	
February 1	16.22	8.85	287
February 8	15.74	8.33	265
February 15	16.25	8.65	274
February 21	15.70	8.29	258
March 1	15.56	8.31	262
March 8	14.41	7.74	250
March 15	15.17	8.03	252
March 22	15.83	8.31	270
March 29	15.91	8.23	260
April 5	16.53	8.43	265
April 12	16.37	8.28	264
April 17	15.99	8.22	253
April 26	15.96	8.14	252
May 3	16.31	8.06	247
May 10	16.45	7.96	249
May 17	16.40	8.06	256
May 24	16.15	8.06	251
May 29	16.15	8.07	254
		Oct.	
June 7	15.60	7.64	240
			AM
June 14	13.85	7.30	253
June 21	13.80	7.03	243
June 28	12.59	7.02	235
	Jan.		
July 7	13.02	6.98	231
July 14	12.91	6.84	223
July 21	13.19	7.04	193
July 28	12.83	6.89	196
August 2	12.92	6.74	220
August 9	12.63	6.73	223
August 16	11.62	6.27	216
August 23	11.20	5.99	207
August 29	11.40	6.14	215
		Jan.	
September 6	11.55	6.29	213
September 13	11.10	6.01	207
September 20	11.07	5.96	207
September 27	10.49	5.71	200
October 4	10.83	5.69	199
October 11	10.63	5.69	197
October 18	10.43	5.66	195
October 25	11.19	6.01	201
November 1	11.25	6.03	206
November 8	11.27	6.07	205
November 15	11.14	5.93	199
November 22	10.9	5.83	199
November 29	10.59	5.57	192
December 6	10.42	5.54	182
December 13	9.53	5.15	173
December 20	9.75	5.13	173
		Mar.	
December 27	9.85	5.28	174
December 31	9.80	5.28	174

A PEEP IN BARDOLI TALUKA

—:o:—

Showing Miss Hage Round

Mr. Shankar D. Kalelkar writes:

Miss Hage of the International Labour League of Geneva, who is travelling in this country, came last week to see the emigrants of Bardoli taluka. Miss Hage hails originally from Holland and is studying the labour situation in India.

Miss Hage was well received by the emigrants who were as much surprised as were glad to find her very social, unlike many other Westerners. The manner in which she mixed with the emigrants won the hearts of the peasants and they felt a sort of consolation in talking to her. Having spent considerable time in studying labour work, Miss Hage knows how to mix with the lowest, on terms of equality. She spent a whole day among the emigrants of various villages and was sorry not to have stayed with them for a couple of days.

It was with much difficulty that she could be persuaded to travel in a second class compartment from Surat to Bardoli. Miss Madhumati, the dictator for Surat district (now under arrest), accompanied her throughout the journey.

After visiting the weavers' shed and the dispensary at Astan, on the outskirts of Bardoli, we began our tour in a motor bus. Hardly had we gone a furlong when the "metalled road" of Bardoli taluka began. The road—I am sorry—the "metalled road" (according to official description), was so nice that we could see nothing behind us, as it was a huge cloud of dust we were raising behind. Sometimes the mudguard would touch the ground and it was a wonder that the axles were not broken. Miss Hage was surprised to hear that the convenience of this "metalled road" was one of the reasons given by the Government for the increment of land tax in 1928.

AT RAYAM.

Only few villages and few huts were selected for our hurried visit. Rayam was the first village selected to show as a specimen of the migrated villages. The silent village—'deserted village' as somebody remarked about it—was really like a desert. Right from the small huts up to the large houses all were closed and locked.

After a round in the village where we could drive the bus with full speed, scarcely sounding the horn, we proceeded to Khoaj.

AT KHOAJ.

Now Khoaj is a village. The peasants who have migrated in risk are visiting their houses by day. All the household materials as well as the cattle are removed to their pitiable huts, but the people come to spend the noon in their cool houses. No sooner did our bus stop than the leader of the village came forward and received us. Several peasants from this village have forfeited their lands which were confiscated and sold away by the Government for Rs. 18 per acre, along with standing crop while the original price of the lands is only Rs. 500 per acre. The people told all about it in such quiet manner that the visitor was very much surprised. The peasants had no personal grudge against the officials. No antipathy was shown by them as they described their woes and worries.

Then came across some houses burnt to ashes. Only the dark walls were, what was remaining of the houses. The police have not yet been able to find out the culprits of this act.

Our guest was then taken to Kadid. This cannot be termed as a village; it is a small town inhabited mostly by the Government servants and some merchants many of whom have paid up their taxes. It was in this very village that a woman, the wife of a Government servant was raped. The culprit got five years' penal servitude. He was a policeman.

AT GHATA.

In the noon we reached Ghata where emigrants from eight villages have taken resort and live in huts. We entered one of the huts. We were given a cot to seat ourselves. One by one the peasants began to flock to see the guest who was so humble to come to them and sit on their cot. "It must be very cold?" enquired Miss Hage. 'And will be very hot soon", said a smiling face among the emigrants. Then came an old lady who owns several large farms and has not paid up the tax. She was much pleased to see an alien lady and rained upon us questions regarding Miss Hage. When we introduced them each other Miss Hage saluted her in Indian style which she has picked up now. "Do you want any help?" asked Miss Hage. An old peasant who was made to understand the question came forward and said: "Help? No. We do not want any help. Help Bapuji (Gandhiji) in all possible ways" His eyes were sparkling. He murmured again to himself in low tone: "Help! I have never asked for my life. No. Never. Not me." "You say you want no help at least for two months to come; what are you going to do afterwards?" asked Miss Hage to another man, and he said: "We do not care to think of it. God is there."

HONOURING THE GUEST.

We were then offered some buttermilk. No guest can go away from a peasant's house without taking anything. Miss Hage was hesitating to accept anything from the peasants who themselves are in need of help. The old lady when came to know of this, said: "However poor we become we must give whatever we have to the guest". Miss Hage was defeated by the love of this old lady and had to accept the buttermilk she offered. "I am already fat, and I shall be more if I take much", said the guest when the loving old woman pressed for more and more. "No no, never. It will do you no harm.", replied the old lady.

We then took our leave and proceeded our journey. We passed by the Madhi Ashram which is sealed and being guarded by the Government. At many villages we saw the confiscated cotton heaped in the police chowkis. Bundles and bundles were lying wherever we went. They confiscated the cloth also which tied the cotton.

In the afternoon we reached the village of Boriya where we saw an old gentleman of 70 just returned from Yerravda. He was not at all broken in spirit inspite of his five months' rigorous imprisonment in one of the worst jails.

We reached the village of Afawa late in the evening. There is a row of houses—nine in number—burnt to ashes, by some unknown persons. The dim twilight added to the horrible slight the houses presented. All the houses were without a soul. Nine houses burnt to ashes only dark walls being left, the silence of the village, and the gloom of the fading twilight all cast a shadow of death over the village. Life was dead and Death was living. It was all so terrible, so shocking that it made us all mute and we hardly exchanged any word till we reached the next destination. But for a small girl who made us speak, it would have been impossible to recover our spirit.

Late at night we reached Navasari, passing on the way Sarbhone Ashram (Attached and sealed) and some other villages; and then we said good-bye to Miss Hage.

HUMOURS OF CENSUS.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

"There will doubtless be plenty of stories to tell by-and-bye both of a grave and of a comic kind in connection with the Census." That is a remark made by the "Statesman" fifty years ago. Out of the 'grave' stories have almost been certain in the Census of 1931. But to whom is the story grave? To the enumerators! The 'bada sabs' sit in their offices and the poor enumerators get the kicks. The story is this: An enumerator—a servant of the Bombay Government—had, unfortunately, to visit a place where Kolis abound. A Koli woman asked him to get his mandate from the Congress (1) and if he came without that, he would receive kicks! That is story number one. Story number two: Another enumerator—unfortunately he is also a Government servant to whose pay, the Finance Member proposes to apply his axe—had the misfortune of visiting a house in a Mahomedan locality. He was asked quickly to get down the stairs and, if hesitation had been shown, blows would have quickly followed. That is number two. Number three: This is in the 'Bhangi' quarters. In reply to the first question the, poor enumerator was asked not to bother them, to the second he was asked to get away and to the third he was asked to get away and to the third he was asked to resign from Government service! Verily, the 'Bhangis' also seem to have imbibed the spirit of nationalism. Be that as it may, all these happened on the 18th February. But what about the midnight work on the 26th? Two enumerators 'fully drunk' stood at the Lal Baug corner; they were approached by a mill worker who requested them not to undertake this dirty job; the drunken enumerator retorts with abuse. And still more abuse! Finally, a number of people collected reprimanding the enumerator for his ungentlemanly behaviour, the crowd got restless; the enumerators slipped for safety.

Now I would not worry your readers with any more stories. But it would be interesting to read the following extract from the "Statesman" of Ferruary 21, 1881:

"A Bombay contemporary calls to mind an amusing incident that arose out of the last census. A body of villagers at Khundwa waited on the Tehsildar to represent that they are being dealt with unfairly. Firmly convinced that the enumeration meant the imposition of a new tax, the spokesman said: "A party of men under your orders have been found chalking figures on our houses. Just as there is a great difference between a donkey and a horse, so there is a great difference between our several means and incomes; don't tax us all alike. Now, there is the malguzar, he is a rich man, but the figure chalked on his house is smaller than ours. Of course, he has bribed the amlah, and will have to pay less tax. Go to the chamar's, and you find that the figure on his house is three times the size of the one on the malguzar's house. But all of us can't afford to give your amlah something, but those who can will." (and so on.)

Now compare our stories with this old story. Half a century ago bribes were common. But consider the present. The people of India are out to win Independence, not by stages, not by crumbs, not by begging but by taking it themselves as King Feisul said, it will be remembered, to Getrude Bel: "My lady, no one can give a man independence. He gives it to himself."

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"Bombay Chronicle" Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

The "Sunday Chronicle", dated March 22nd, 1931, will be issued as a special edition, in view of the forthcoming CONGRESS SESSION. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain several Original and Thought-provoking Articles by Eminent Contributors.

The Price will be only **4** As.
[POSTAGE EXTRA ONE ANNA).

Advertisers and Agents are requested to **Book their Orders Early.**

FREE! FREE!!

Way to HEALTH and HAPPINESS, If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, with a chapter of self-treatment with household remedies. Please apply for our FREE literature.

The K. C. WORKS,
Post Box No. 11435—(B.C.)
CALCUTTA.

PEPS

Speedily End Coughs, Colds & Chills.

Peps are the powerful healing and germicidal medicine which you *breathe* from pleasant dissolving tablets straight into chest and lungs.

The delicate air-passages are soothed and purified by Peps; they allay soreness and inflammation, and banish the most obstinate cough, cold or chill. Peps are invaluable to sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and other chest weaknesses, and they safeguard the throat against disease.

Re. One per bottle. Of medicine vendors everywhere.

The Breatheable Remedy for THROAT & CHEST

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 6.

Improvement Trust Board, Special Meeting, Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

S. S. Ranchi with the English mails of Feb. 19 due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 7.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

The Social Purity League, Annual General Meeting, Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

New Indian Dances by Miravati Devi with Prof. Deodhar's Musical Orchestra: Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)

DELHI AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Workers Meeting At Lalbag.

Under the auspices of the Action Committee for Independence a mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Lal Baug Maidan, Lal Baug, Parel, to condemn the Delhi agreement, Mr. G. L. Kandalkar will preside.

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1.15 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—The students' Hour: Dr. M. E. Pavri's Talk on "How to keep fit"

9 p.m. — Sunderbai's vocal music.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (11th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when a Paper will be read: "Fate's Decree—a Hindu Ceremony," by, Mr. S. S. Mehta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Kenya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 11th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forward by this steamer.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 30th meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at A. M. C. F. O. Hospital to-morrow (Friday), when interesting cases will be shown and discussed. Dr. D. Sathaye will read a paper on "Anti-trachoma League and Trachoma".

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandali will stage Mr. B. V. Varerkar's Social Play "Satteche Gulam" in the Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road on Wednesday (11th inst.) at 8-15 P.M. (S. T.) in aid of the funds of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School. The School was started in 1924 with only 60 pupils on roll and now there are 256 pupils (163 boys and 93 girls). The Annual income from fees and grant-in-aid is Rs. 3300/- and the expenditure is Rs. 6000/-. All are cordially invited to help the School by attending the drama.

DR. DEMARQUETTE'S LECTURE.

Dr. Jacques C. Demarquette of France, President of the Link International Society for Human Culture and founder of Youth Movement in France will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society French Bridge, Cowpatty, to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The Subject of the lecture is "Can the New Youths' Ideal Save the World." The lecture is open to the public.

MASKATI DISPENSARY AND MATERNITY HOME.

The following is the report of the number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also labour cases in the Bai Nematcolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of February 1931:—

Men 3261, Women 3139, Children 3080, and Labour 11, making a Total of 9491.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay is conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar C. I. E. for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of February 1931 in all 979 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 601 women, 152 children and 226 infants, 10 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 35. The number of deliveries during the year since April 1930 was 199.21 expectant mothers were under observation.

HOLIDAY RACES AT MAHALUXMI.

Long-Priced Winners.

JASSIR SCORES IN EASY STYLE.

There was again a big attendance at Mahaluxmi for the holiday fixture arranged. The racing was commonplace compared with the interesting sport that had been the order during the season proper.

A stiff wind blowing throughout the afternoon made things uncomfortable for most people, but it materially helped the timings which were the fastest recorded this season.

Backers went through the afternoon with varying fortunes. A fair proportion of well backed winners obliged but Orient and Mint Master were totally unexpected by the majority of punters.

Gallow Glass had a notable success when he won the Tickford Park Plate from Phare and Frater after an exciting finish. The son of Courageous has not much class about him, but he is an useful sort.

Making an appearance after a long spell Eagle's Prey came along to beat the hot favourite Holestone in the Scaltbeck Handicap and it would not be surprising to see him win again if a race can be found for him.

A close finish for the St. Patrick's Handicap saw Vanda just get up in time to head Tangira on the post. The well favoured Bedlam finished down the field this time.

A poor lot went out for the Elston Handicap which gave Jovial William his first success this season. Hobo and Woven took the lesser placings.

The Kolhapur jacket was to the fore in the Oasis Handicap when Red Star was adjudged the winner. Two others were concerned in the very close finish and most people on the stands thought that Asad Pasha had got home first. There appeared to be some dispute between the jockeys who rode the first three horses for Burn thought he had just won. This is only one of the many instances this season when the judging has been queried.

Jassir gave fine display of his galloping ability when he easily disposed of the opposition in the race for the Mumbra Plate (Div. II.) He seems to have got over the shoulder trouble which kept him on the easy list earlier in the season.

The first division of the Jhelum Plate went to the favourite Farman who got all the assistance he required from Devasingh.

Sandown put up a sorry exhibition for a favourite in the second division where M. Hoyt persuaded Orient, who was making his first appearance, to score at the forlorn odds of 54 to 1. Badee gave the winner a good run up the straight and is a stayer of promise.

Mint Master and Rosario formed a happy combination in the other division. Cumberally' bay jumped away smartly from the barrier and led all the way to score comfortably from Noori Sayid and the favourite Al Wali.

Details:—

THE JHELUM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FARMAN 8-2 Devasing 1
Mr H M Mahomed's NOBILITY 9-3 Subbayya 2
Mr A M Fathai's AMAN 8-12 car 8-13 Syed Ibrahim 3
Mr J A Wadia's KASHAF 8-4 Mustapha Jamshir 4

Also ran:—Yafar 9-3, Mizil Beg 8-11, Akra 8-10, Golden Eagle 8-10, Prince David 8-6, Bahij Beg 8-4, Short Cut 8-4, Tabib 8-4, Sama'an 8-4 and Minam 7-6.

Not run:—Kasir 7-13.

Won by 1½ lengths; 3 lengths; 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 23 2/5 seconds.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 17

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 19/8 Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 9

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE JHELUM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1929, once 7lbs.

Mr A Hoyt's ORIENT 8-5 M Hoyt 1
Mr Syed Esmail's BADEE 7-13 Jabbar 2
Mr P B Avasia's PRINCE CHARLIE 8-10 Clarke 3
Mr M B Wacha's MANSUR PASHA 7-6 B Rosen 4

Also ran:—Raham 8-10, Subiliya 8-5, Hubayian 8/5, Electric 8/5, Tourist 8/4, Bright Gold 8/4, Sandown 8/4; Major 7/13, car 8-0; Ghanim Beg 7/13 car 8/1; Falcon 7/6; Hardinge 7/6 and Shumsherjung 7/6.

All ran.

Won by 1½ lengths; 1 length; 2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 23 2/5 seconds.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 551/8. Places Rs. 149/8, Rs. 152/8 and Rs. 21.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 228. Places Rs. 52/8, Rs. 69 and Rs. 13/8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE JHELUM PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March 1929, once 7lbs.

Aga Cumberally's MINT MASTER 8-8 Rosario 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's NOORI SAYID 3-2 A K Obaid 2
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's AL WALI 8-2 B Rosen 3
Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. S R A Wahab's MURAT 8-2 Burn 4

Also ran:—Blue Funnel 9/3; Rolls Royce 9/3; White Cross 9/3; Gentle Prince 8/13; Kurdi 8/12; Wadya Beg 8/12; Shekib 8/12; Bulbul Hazar 8/12; Waalim 8/12; and Wazir Pasha 8/9.

Not run:—Arcadia 9/8 and Paris 8/12.

Won by ½ length; 2 lengths; 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes 21 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 499. Places Rs. 90/8, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 16/8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 185/8. Places Rs. 34/8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9.

Trainer:—Owner

THE ELSTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr M C Patel's JOVIAL WILLIAM 9-0 Harrison 1
Mr G D Shuttleworth's HOBO 8-1 Black 2
Mr Eve's WOVEN 7-5 McQuade 3
Mr P B Avasia's GLEN GOWAN 8-13 Clarke 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Beneventum 9/0; Arthur 8/13; Desert Sun 8/12; Chivalresque 8/7; Roi du Medoc 8/2 and Nydia 7/1 car 7/3

Won by 1 length; 1 length; short head.

Time: 1 minute 26 seconds.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 81/8. Places Rs. 23/8, Rs. 35/8 and Rs. 18/8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 15 and Rs. 9

Trainer:—Owner.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only, in Classes II and III. which have not won a race value of Rs. 5,000 or over, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,500 or over after landing.

Mr J Reynolds' VANDA 9-5 Brace 1
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's TANGIRA 9-6 A T Harrison 2
Mr Kelso's OLD ROY 7-8 S Black 3
Mr S Ebrahim's NIX 9-2 Obaid 4

Also ran:—Radhapyari II 9/9, Crusty 9/6; Bedlam 9/5; Belief 9/1; Kildare 8/4; Royal Light 8/3; Sky Hawk 7/9; Spring Double 7/5; car 7/7; and Grey Cloud 7/2 car 7/3.

Not run:—Princess Maeve 8/2; and Glen Gowan 8/8.

Won by short head; 2 lengths; 1½ lengths.

Time: 1 minute 13 4/5 seconds

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 25/8 and Rs. 72.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 31/8. Places Rs. 9/8, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 45/8.

Trainer:—C Jennings.

THE OASIS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II which, as such, have not won a race after the 1st November, 1930. Terms for Indian horses 3 and 4 years old only in Class IV. W. A. reduced 10 lbs.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RED STAR 7-4 Stokes 1
Messrs. Basheer Mahomed and D M Mistry's ASAD PASHA 8-12 Burn 2
Messrs Habib Esmail and Hamid Jamoor's WINNING POST 8-12 Bowley 3
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's ORANGE PRINCE 8-0 car 8-2 Hutchins 4

Also ran:—Riyad II 8-12, Cold Steel 8-11, Majid Beg 8-10, Hamoud 7/11 car 7/12; Sunny Day 7/9 car 7/12; Thabit 7/4; Hasna 7/8; Colombo 7/7 car 7/8 and Sialkot 7/5.

Not run:—Arab Prince 9/2; Hayar 8/2; and Galliard 7/11.

Won by short head; short head, 2½ lengths.

Time: 1 minute 20 2/5 seconds

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 23.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 19/8 Places Rs. 9, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE MUMBRA PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March 1930 and for all Arabs in Class II.

Mr A C Ardeshir's BUICK 7-11 Behsman 1
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's CARDINAL 8-12 Obaid 2
Mr H Mamooji's NOMAN 7-5 B Rosen 3
Mr N K Irani's YELDRUM 7-5 Whiteside 4

Also ran:—Shamsuzzaman 9-12, Sannam 9-0, Sunspot 8/9; Radna'a 8/7; Warwick 7/12; and Kadir Hajaz 7/7.

Not run:—Platinum 7/5.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, short head.

Time: 1 minute 48 4/5 seconds

First tote paid:—Win Rs 39; Places Rs 42; Rs. 22 and R. 33/8

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 11 and Rs. 19

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class I which have not been placed in any race since 30th October 1930 and all horses in Class II.

Messrs G McElligott and E S Godfrey's GALLOWGLASS 7-4 Whiteside 1
Mr Kelso's PHARE 7-13 S Black 2
Mr M C Patel's FRATER 8-5 A T Harrison 3
Mr J Ruiz's GORBIO 9-7 T Hill 4

Also ran:—Golden Shower 9-4, Pencedor 8/11; Rossauter 8/0; Poland 8/8; Pomidore 7/11 and Flying Steve 7/8

Not run:—Irish Right 9/1; French Briar 8/9; Farnad 7/13; and Glen 7/9

Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths; 1½ lengths

Time:—1 minute 25 1/5 seconds

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 21. Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 20

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 23/8 Places Rs. 9, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8/8

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE SCALTBECK HANDICAP—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Class II which have not won a race over one mile after 31st March 1930, and all horses in Class III.

Mr M R Patel's EAGLE'S PREY 8-6 C Hoyt 1
Mr Eve's HOLESTONE 8-6 Brace 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SIMON OF SALOP 8-8 A C Walker 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCOTTISH FLAG 9-6 Obaid 4

Not run:—Howth 9-0.

Won by 1½ lengths; ½ length; neck

Time: 2 minutes 7 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 52/8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 9

Trainer:—C Jennings.

THE MUMBRA PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March 1930 and for all Arabs in Class II.

Mr W Bird's JASSIR 7-8 B Rosen 1
Mr D T Khanwilkar's SHAHZAMAN 8-3 Hutchins 2
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's RED PRINCE 8-7 Brace 3
The Chief of Miraj, Junior's JALAL 7-8 Stokes 4

Not run:—Cold Steel 9-0

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

WALKING OVER PROSTRATE PICKETS.

—:o:—

Assaults And Threats. With Knife.

On Wednesday at about 1 p.m. one man after drinking at the liquor shop situated at 96-Mint Road is said to have come out with a pen-knife and threatened the volunteers in picketing duty. Timely assistance on it is believed, saved the volunteer.

At about 7 p.m. 12 persons came together to the shop [illegible] the request of an volunteer, they returned.

A mavali however instigated them to jointly assault volunteers which they did. As the volunteer fell down it is believed they walked over him into the liquor-shop.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

The All-India Khadi Exhibition organisers have so far received the exhibits from Tirupur, Rajapaayan, Salem, Tiruchengode of South India. Fine summer suitings from Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Ludiana of North India, Fancy cloths, Table cloths of various designs, Kerchiefs, scarfs, ties, collars, etc., from Srinagar Kashmir carpets hand-woven and hand-spun. Assam silks of various varieties. Tinnevelly has sent in handmade gold lace cloths of the finest varieties of Khadi from Andhra Desa, etc., Added to this a demonstration party from Masulipatam Basanwal of Mysore state and Vadachery for spinning carding and weaving have come down.

Stalls in good quantity have been reserved for various merchants dealing in Khadi cloths.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH AT DADAR.

—:o:—

A "HOLI" CELEBRATION

In order to celebrate "Holi" the citizens of Dadar had a big bonfire of foreign clothes on Tilak Maidan on Tuesday night at 10-30 p.m. For collecting foreign clothes the citizens started with a big cart in a procession which went through Lady Jamshedji Road, Pt. Church Road, Bhawainshank Road, Cadell Road, etc. The procession stopped from time to time in the front of the chawls in order to accept the foreign clothes which the people, especially women threw away with smiling faces. Some ladies did not hesitate to throw away saris of more than Rs. 50 or 100. The cart with foreign clothes was brought to Tilak Maidan at 8-30 p.m. At the top of the bon-fire a valuable hat was placed so that the whole arrangement looked like the figure of a Sahib.

The bonfire was lighted at about 10-30 p.m. to a chorus of cries of "Boycott Foreign Goods" Mahatma Gandhi-ki- jai, Vande Mataram, etc.

"PATRONAGE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, a paragraph appearing under the heading "Patronoge" in the Notes of the Day is quite untrue and misleading and does injustice to our paper. In it while comparing the circulation of the 'Navakal' with that of the 'Dnyan Prakash' it is stated that the circulation of our paper is 3000. This figure seems to have been picked up from the statement made in the Corporation meeting on Monday the 2nd inst. by Mr. N. M. Talpade.

The total circulation of the daily "Dnyan Prakash" as noted down in the Municipal Commissioner's letter to the Standing Committee is 15,000.

I hope you will publish this letter in a prominent place and compensate the injustice done to us by the hasty note.—Yours etc.

S. S. WASHIKAR.
Manager.

March 4.

"Dnyan Prakash."

(We stated in the Note referred to "The change (transference of advertisement by the Corporation to the 'Dnyana Prakasha') would be most unreasonable if a corporator's statement were accurate that the circulation of the 'Nava-Kal' is 18,000 while that of the other paper is only 3,000."
—Editor "B. C."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the discussion in the Corporation on the question of Municipal advertisements in Tuesday's issue of your paper and the editorial note on the same subject in yesterday's issue are not quite fair to me. As regards the report, your reporter is quite wrong in saying that I "got the measure through in the Standing Committee." The initiative came from Dr. Sorab Mehta (whom I supported) who maintained that in regard to advertisements we should observe the same principle both in regard to English and Vernacular papers and accept the lowest tenders. In the case of the English papers we accepted the tenders of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian Daily Mail" on the ground that the rates quoted by them were lower than the rate quoted by the "Times of India".

As regards your editorial note in yesterday's issue, the question of respectability was raised by Dr. Deshmukh in his speech who maintained that "Nava Kal" was one of the most respectable papers in Bombay. To that I replied that "Dnyan Prakash" was equally respectable. I cannot therefore, understand your editorial remark that my plea of respectability conveyed a nasty contemptible suggestion."

In conclusion, I may point out that we have got a list of approved newspapers who only are invited to submit tenders for Municipal advertisements. It would have been very unbusinesslike and might have smelt of patronage if we had accepted the higher rates of the "Times of India" and the "Nava Kal". The very fact that I supported the proposal to accept the tender of the "Bombay Chronicle" shows that I was not "biased in favour of a Moderate paper" in supporting Dr. Sorab Mehta's amendment that the tender of the "Dnyan Prakash" instead of that of the "Nava Kal" should be accepted.—Yours etc.,

Peddar Road,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.
March 5.

Muzaffarpur of the 20 citizens sent up for trial in connection with the disturbances on Jawaharlal Day here on Novermber 6 last, nineteen were sentenced under Section 147 I. P. C. to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each or in default three months additional imprisonment.

The case against one was withdrawn by Government.—A. P.

POLSON'S Rs. 1000

Competition Result.

THE following are the winners in the highly successful Voting Competition held in January by Polson Mfg. Co. in which 5548 users of Polson's Pasteurised Butter took part.

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 500	Elizabeth Picachy. 1, Ripon Street Calcutta.	Twelve entrants share the eight consolation prizes of Rs. 25/- each, and become entitled to Rs. 16-10-6 each. M. Sinha, Hazaribagh; Mrs. Nicholls, Nasik Road; Mrs. Holmes, 126, Brooking Street, Rangoon; R. Paxton, 135, 41st Street, Rangoon; Mg. Po Sin, 41, Gyogon, Inseln, Burma; Mrs. C. Phillips, 1, Armenian St., Dacca; Mrs. J. Manuel, 1, Mission Lane, Quetta; Mrs. Eleazar, 52, Outram Road, Allahabad; David Simon, Latpandura, Ceylon; Miss A Johnson, Gauhati; Miss V. E. Rans, Panchgani; Miss D. Ashworth, Ambala.
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200	R. Alexander, 4, Kamal Mansions, Colaba.	
THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100	Divided between four competitors with equal votes. K. Fane, Dickenson Road, Bangalore; S. N. H. Naqui Muslim Hotel, Allahabad; Mrs. W. Ellis, 53, Dharamtollah Street, Calcutta; Miss C. Sorensen, S. A. Girls' Home, Tamwe, Burma.	

Cheques were posted to the above on Monday, 2nd March.

WATCH YOUR PAPER FOR DETAILS OF NEW RS. 1,000 COMPETITION NOW RUNNING.

Timings Of Mail & Express Trains At & From V. Terminus.

On and from 1st March 1931 a revised time table will come into force and the arrivals and departures of our Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus will be shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Arrivals.	H.	M.
Trains		
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6	0
Madras Mail	6	15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6	45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8	15
Madras Express	10	15
Deccan Queen	10	25
Poona Mail	11	10
Punjab Mail	12	15
Poona Express (Inter & III Class)	12	30
Nagpur Express	14	0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18	45
Poona Express	19	25
Departures.		
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7	0
Poona Express	8	0
Madras Express	12	15
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14	45
Poona Mail	16	0
Punjab Mail	16	45
Deccan Queen	17	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17	10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21	45
Nagpur Express	22	0
Madras Mail	22	30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23	15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Timing of Mail, Express and Passenger Trains in force from March 1:—

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 32 Up Punjab Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	15

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	3	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	12	10
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 31 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	18	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	3

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only, for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi arrives	9	15

"AGREEMENT SATISFACTORY ON ALL POINTS."

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Rome. A meeting of the all-powerful Fascist Grand Council, after hearing Sgr. Mussolini, Sgr. Grandi and Admiral Sirianni, adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that Italo-Franco-British naval abreement was satisfactory on all points.—Reuter

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Mar. 4.
Silver ready	12 14 0
Higher	0 4 0
Silver forward	12 12 0
Higher	0 4 0

Market: India and China bought

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Mar. 4.
1st settlement	37 14 0
2nd settlement	38 2 0

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature

AGURINE DEPOT,
KARACHI.

A Rare Opportunity for Merchants

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NELLORE.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY EXAMS. FOR 1931 (FIRST HALF YEAR)

The dates of the declaration of results are as under:

B. T. Examination Tues. April. 7, at 2 p.m.

Intermediate Examination in Agriculture B. Ag. Examination, Monday, April 13, at 2 p.m.

Intermediate Examination in Commerce B. Com. Examination, Tues. April 21, at 2 p.m.

Intermediate Examination in Science, Mon. April 27, at 3 p.m.

First M.B., B.S. Examination, Saturday May 2, at 2 p.m.

L. E. Examination; S. E. (Civil) Examination; S. E. (Mechanical) Examination; B. E. (Civil) Examination; B. E. (Mechanical Examination, Wed. May 6, at 2 p.m.

B. Sc. Examination, Fri. May 8, at 2 p.m.

Second M.B., B.S., Final M.B. B.S., Part II; Third M.B., B.S. Examination, Mon. May 21, at 2 p.m.

Matriculation Examination Sat. May 30, at 2 p.m.

Intermediate Examination in Arts, Thurs. June 4, at 3 p.m.

B.A. Examination Wed. June 10, at 3 p.m.

First L.L.B. Examination, Fri. June 12, at 2 p.m.

Second L.L.B. Examination, M.A. Examinations Thus. June 18, at 2 u.m.

B. Hy. Examination Wed. July 1, at 2 p.m.

M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test) Fri. August 14, at 2 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931.

TRUCE

—:o:—

A subdued sigh of relief will escape the lips of millions in India and abroad as they learn the news that at long last a settlement has been effected between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin and has been duly confirmed. The sigh will be necessarily subdued by the thought that the settlement so far is but a truce and a truce is not exactly the same thing as a peace. But the feeling of relief will naturally be predominant as people know Gandhiji but too well to suppose that he will consent to a slackening of the national effort without a reasonable prospect of final victory. Never-the-less it would be well for all those who have won an honourable truce by their courage and suffering to remember that success will depend in the future, as it has depended in the past, more on their own power, used or kept in reserve, than upon verbal discussions round a table.

The details of the settlement are not yet available. But it is safe to presume that the terms urged by Gandhiji with the approval of the Working Committee of the Congress have been substantially accepted by the Viceroy. The most vital of these terms of course is the basis of the future negotiations regarding the constitutional issue. It is only when the nature of this basis is revealed that we can judge whether the truce is worth having or not. Of the remaining terms the most important is that right to picket peacefully has been recognised by Government. There is a world of meaning in Gandhiji's insistence on this point. It is first calculated to remind one and all that truce or no truce, under Swaraj as now, the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar must go on till the last package of foreign cloth or yarn is eliminated from the country; secondly that condition is meant to keep the Congress organisations in sufficiently good fighting trim and to prevent the otherwise certain weakening effect of a sudden calling off of a campaign carried on with full steam ahead. It is most necessary, therefore, that the boycott committees should continue to function as vigorously as ever, carrying on peaceful picketing as defined by Gandhiji wherever necessary, and giving to constructive khaddar work a great deal more attention than they have so far been able to give in the stress and turmoil of civil disobedience. We hope not a single boycott committee will slacken its efforts and that Gandhiji will now be able to place the constructive side of the campaign on a firmer footing. Indeed the nation will be much the better for carrying on during the period of truce the whole constructive programme that has been before the Congress for the last so many years. Apart from the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar the question to which all the collective and constructive efforts of Congressmen must be directed is that of Hindu-Muslim unity, a question which can no longer be allowed to be bungled by communalists egged on by some designing officials. The whole question of minorities should now be tackled by the Congress in a thoroughly rational and national manner. One word of warning in this connection is necessary. This question can never be solved if the solution is to be left to arguments between the unimaginative die-hards of both the communities—the Jayakars and the Moonjes and the Shafis and the Daudis. It will be solved tomorrow—and solved most satisfatorily— if leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai, on the one hand, and Maulana Abul Kalam, Dr. Ansari and Maharajah of Mahmudabad, on the other hand, take their courage in both hands and, putting their signature to an agreement, give a lead which the country will not refuse to take. It is much to be hoped that in carrying on the constructive work even during the period of truce women and the young folk who have rendered such signal service all these months will continue to contribute to the national effort till complete victory is won and secured.

Having said a few words first about the most necessary work that must be carried on despite the truce, we may turn to thank those to whom the honourable truce is due. It is unnecessary to repeat that thanks are first and foremost due to the thousands of men and women who have fought loyally for the Congress and who, whether in jail or out of it, have gone through sufferings unspeakable with what Father Elwyn calls "Christ-like meakness." These men and women have shown to the world what Satyagraha or non-violent resistance can achieve. A special tribute of praise is due to the numerous Desh-Sevikas who have gone through all the hazards of the national campaign in a manner which the womanhood of no other country in the world has surpassed in ancient or modern times. But how can the country adequately thank or praise the prince among the Satyagrahis, Mahatma Gandhi? His latest achievement is a world event for which it is not easy to find a parallel. History does not furnish another instance of so great a victory won with non-violent methods against tremendous odds. If the present truce leads to an honourable peace, it will be a boon to the whole world as Gandhiji's life would then be dedicated to such triumphs of peace as humanity as a whole cannot fail to appreciate. We cannot close the subject without a word of sincere thanks to Lord Irwin who has for once triumphed over petty notions of prestige and who has before it was too late made honourable amends for his past grievous errors. During the last year he wronged India as no single individual had wronged her before. But he has shown rare courage in recognising the wisdom of at last bowing to the inevitable. He has this time succeeded in his peace talks because he made a right beginning, a gesture of good-will, and followed it up with a series of heart-to-heart talks with Gandhiji, undisturbed by prestige-ridden officials or intermediaries too quick to jump at a compromise. If only he had followed this policy in his last peace attempts or even earlier, how different might have been the last months of his regime! Of the part taken by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benn in the present settlement the country may not know much at present. It is said that they have all along meant well by India but have felt it necessary to follow a halting, tortuous policy in view of party difficulties at home. But we would remind them that great principles should never be sacrificed to party exigencies. In the hour of truce we shall hope they will now at least see to it that the next Conference, in which the Congress will participate will be a true Round Table Conference.

INCREASING THE BITTERNESS.

—:o:—

While the peace talks were proceeding at Delhi, while two men determined to arrive at a settlement were patiently seeking points of contact, we regret to note that the special correspondent at Delhi of the "Times of India" was busy putting on the wires a daily diatribe of supercilious comment, denouncing Mahatmaji and holding up to ridicule the very idea of Delhi Olympians condescending to waste their time in holding discussions with a man whose "power for evil", according to this impertinent scribe, "everybody knows". Gandhiji, in the eyes of those alien vested interests whose opinion this Anglo-Indian scribe represents, is an impossible person. We are told about his "inability to view the great constitutional and political problems in a practical manner". And we are further informed that in Delhi "people are patiently striving with him because they knew that if he cannot be brought within the fold of co-operation" his influence will go on producing "that disastrous bitterness and economic destruction throughout the land which he has so largely stirred up during the past year."

This mischievous and idiotic accusation is the stock-in-trade of the die-hards in Britain and of their cousins in India. Indians know that the movement the Mahatma launched has given a phenomenal impetus to Swadeshi and that the indigenous textile mills are reaping an excellent harvest out of it. They knew that, thanks to his insistent preaching of non-violence, the struggle for Swaraj has continued on a high moral plane. But to the alien dividend-hunters and to those foreigners who feel that their privileged position is passing away, this is of course, "destruction." The special correspondent of the "Times of India" has the effrontery to insinuate that "Indian circles" in Delhi are worried because Gandhiji is being treated "patiently" by his beloved Olympians. He does not say precisely who these Indians are. Who increases the bitterness? we may ask. Gandhiji who strove for peace or the Anglo-Indian journalist who is not even clever enough to conceal his true attitude towards the people of this land?

TAXING THE CO-OPERATOR

—:o:—

In the concluding portion of his Budget speech, Sir George Schuster dwelt on what he called the constructive aspects of Government's financial policy, and referred prominently to the need for promoting the co-operative movement for the revivification of India's national industry. It is a question whether the co-operative movement, and for the matter of that, any other beneficent movement can appreciably help Indian agriculture so long as exploitation goes on unchecked in other aspects of the country's economic life. Apart from this, we may well inquire what special steps the Government of India have taken in the last decade or so that entitles their Finance Member to speak patronizingly about the co-operative movement. They have ignored all appeals for linking up the system of rural credit with their credit resources, they have not intervened to smoothen the relations of co-operative banks with the bankers for Government, and they have enforced the collection of taxes, from the payment of which, to all appearances, co-operative societies were deemed exempted. And now, when the cry for retrenchment goes forth, we find that there are no handier channels for giving effect to Government's policy to save and economize than in the spheres of education, agriculture, and co-operation.

One of the worst sinners in this respect is the Government of Bombay. Not satisfied with continued reductions in the expenditure on the co-operative movement, the Government of Bombay go further and now wish to reimburse themselves for a portion of their own expenses by taxing co-operative societies Some ten years ago they embarked upon the policy of recovering from co-operative banks and other larger societies in towns and cities, the cost of the staff engaged by Government to audit their accounts. As these institutions were growing business bodies the members of which participated in the profits accruing from their transactions, co-operators connected with the institutions with a true civic sense agreed to pay without demur the levy made by Government. But the demands of Government are insatiable—especially when their own finances are in bad way—and so they now propose to tax all co-operative societies, excluding those of less than three years' standing, for the recovery of the cost of the auditing staff belonging to Government's Co-operative Department.

There are some features about the move which merit more than a passing consideration. Government choose to impose this levy in a year which is admittedly one of the worst that the agricultural industry has had to pass through in recent times. Co-operative societies are finding it hard to secure recovery of their advances and this is bound to tell on their profits and their financial position. Secondly, the Co-operative Department, in concurrence with non-official co-operators, are urging village co-operative societies to form local supervising unions for purposes of mutual supervision and control. The income of these bodies is mainly derived from fees paid by the constituent primary units, and it is only in response to insistent propagandist effort that the societies agree to tax themselves for mutual control. In these local federal institutions lies the germ of the future self-governing federation of the co-operative movement; but by their policy of charging fees for audit from all societies, whether or not they are affiliated to unions, Government are practically dealing a death-blow to this valuable development within the movement. What is curious is that while in almost other provinces representatives of co-operative societies are associated with the work of audit, in Bombay, where Government take credit for having progressed in "deofficializing" the co-operative movement, no such move appears to be contemplated. And, lastly, we wonder whether Government appreciate the implications of their policy of State control in reference to their recent action. Under the law and as a matter of administrative practice, Government have appropriated to themselves powers of control and superintendence over the co-operative movement such as are scarcely enjoyed by the State in other countries where co-operation has developed. Their justification has been that the rural population in India is steeped in illiteracy and is unable to conduct business organization without the assistance of the State. It is because of this factor that the responsibility for audit, which in the co-operative systems of other countries vests in the federations of co-operative societies, is assumed by Government themselves. But while co-operators are expected to subject themselves to State control because of the special circumstances of the country, the backwardness of the peasantry and their illiteracy —for the perpetuation of which Government themselves are largely to blame—do not stand in the way of Government taxing co-operative societies composed of these backward and illiterate peasants for the due performance by Government of their self-imposed task

A GROUSE

—:o:—

To the British die-hards the very idea of Lord Irwin consulting Mahatma Gandhi is anathema. They are now concentrating their attack upon Mr. Benn with the hope of persuading the British public that the MacDonald Government have chosen to play second fiddle to their Chief Agent in India. In a speech at Sidcup Earl Winterton denounced Mr. Benn as only "a sleeping partner" and criticised the policy of removing the ban on the Congress Working Committee. He had serious fault to find with Sir George Schuster too. The Finance Member's use of the expression "changes in the management" and his reference to "new proprietors" in his Budget speech has raised the ire of the noble Earl. Were the Tories to assume reins of office again the Wintertons and the Winston Churchills would dearly like to continue to impose on India the system of autocratic rule through an irresponsible bureaucracy. It only shows how far they choose to be ignorant of the new spirit prevailing among the Indian people.

MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

See the conquering hero hieing,
See the wonder of the world,
See all brutal forces dying,
See the flag of Truth unfurled.
See the dove of Peace descending,
Hear the Voice from Heaven say:
"All your troubles he'll be ending,"
Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai.

—SEVIKA.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Irwin-Gandhi agreement has been confirmed. The Working Committee has endorsed its terms and the peace-makers have signed it. A case of "offered and accepted." How sportsmanlike! "Irwin is a jolly good fellow." "After all the 'old boy' is a sport". These are some of the expressions in everbody's mouth.

* * * * *

I cannot join chorus with the panegyrics of press correspondents without reading the full text of the Agreement. To compare it with Smuts-Gandhi Agreement is not felicitous, as the latter broke down in no time. To bring in the analogy of Armistice of 1918 is equally unfortunate, as the Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles brought no peace to Europe.

* * * * *

Is it peace? This is the acid test of the Agreement. If Mahatmaji can echo the famous saying of Ismet Pasha "It's peace" after he won the freedom of Turkey in Lausanne Conference, people will accept it without mental reservations. For has he not said: "I hanker after peace, but peace with honour"?

* * * * *

For the last two weeks, all eyes were on Delhi and it seemed as though parallel Governments functioned in the Capital of India. Gandhiji and Lord Irwin being closetted together for hours and then hammering out the formula of peace with their respective executive councils and again meeting together to round off angularities do credit to the peace-makers. And blessed indeed are the peace-makers.

* * * * *

I do not know if Lord Irwin will take to writing his diary or politicalu memoirs at the evening

(Continued on next page.)

TALES OF YERAVDA.

—:o:—

HARD LOT OF PRISONERS

(BY MAHMUD ALI KASURI)

III*

Yerawda is perhaps the worst built of all prisons. In Arthur Road B class yard has its own separate lavatory with a flush and a bath room though the former is not fully screened. In Yerawda no such thing exists. There are no bathrooms in B class yard. The only bathing arrangement is an uncovered and unscreened place, affording no privacy and giving little pleasure while bathing. The arrangement is very much like that seen on Railway platforms. One tap, with a small tank, and stones paved on both sides of the tank. These stones are used as bathing place. But the bathing place is quite open. The arrangement for answering the calls of nature is still worse. In barrack No. 3 of B class yard, there is no lavatory at all. Two earthen pots are put in the room of each prisoner and there he is to use as his W.C. and commode. They are there for 24 hours and prisoners have to sleep very near to them, so that some times, they smell very badly and make life in the cell quite intolerable. Should I happen to meet the architect who built Yerrawda jail, I should very much like to ask him, how he had made the barrack without a privy in it. Perhaps he was one of the angelic classes who have no need for such worldly things. Places of human habitation do need such elementary necessities of life as a bath and a privy and it is not too much to suppose that the authorities concerned will soon erect suitable privy rooms in all the barracks of that "Bastille" of India and allow the prisoners to have the luxury of a bath room.

LIGHT

Another necessity of life is light. We were locked in at 5 p. m. and unlocked at 6-45 a. m. The lights in our rooms were put off at 9-30 p. m. so that for nine and a quarter hours we were in dark. Generally people slept for about 7 to 7½ hours and so we had to waste our two hours daily owing to lack of light. This was pointed out to the authorities and we requested that in the morning we might get light at 5 a. m. But even such a reasonable and mild demand met with a refusal. I saw that jail officials had a marked distaste for books or other things on which we could usefully spend our time.

UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS

During the month of Ramzan Muslims have to take the morning meal as early as 4-30 a. m. The food for the morning was supplied on the previous evening at 4 p. m. and so it naturally became very cold at 4-30 a. m. the next morning. The oil in the dal and vegetable was often almost frozen. This cold food affected me very badly and I began to get chest pain. Of this I complained to the jail doctor but he said that as the pain was due to cold food he could not remedy it in any way except by asking me to take no food in the morning. This I could not do, for as I had to fast I had to take my meal at that time. I asked the Superintendent to allow me to get a spirit lamp to warm my food as a special case for the month of Ramzan only. I explained to him the whole matter and the religious aspect of it and how the cold food was giving me chest pain. But for all this, he refused to allow me to have a stove. My trouble, however, increased and so I had to give up taking food in the morning and so go hungry the whole day. During the days I was taking morning food, I requested for light at that time as I had to take my meals, but even this petty request was refused and I was forced to take my meals in a dark cell without any light. It should not be supposed that it would have inflicted any trouble on jail servants at 4-30 a. m. for the switch was just near my cell door and had the superintendent granted my request. I would have managed to get the light myself without troubling any body. Ramzan is one of the most important and sacred institutions of Islam and all Mohammedans observe it in a most devout way. In the circumstances it is to be expected that Government do not unnecessarily trouble Muslim prisoners by refusing to grant some petty conveniences such as light and heat. The Government ought to know that all people have a right to the observance of their religious functions and any interference in this on the part of Government can easily lead to very great trouble.

UNSATISFACTORY FOOD

The food arrangement of Yerrawda is also very unsatisfactory but if the authorities like, it can be very easily improved and a lot of trouble ended. The allowance for food given by Government is quite sufficient provided it is used in a proper way. In the matter of food the complaint is not so much against the Government as against the lesser people who are respon-

(Continued on Page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on Feb. 27 and March 3.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON RAILWAY FINANCE.

—:o:—

OBJECTS OF STATE ENTERPRISE

(BY VISHNUGUPTA.)

I.

The classical doctrines about the benefits of competition and the efficiency of individual enterprise as propounded by Adam Smith held the field for a long time; but during the last fifty years or so the Socialist theory of collective enterprise and State-organisation of industries is exercising greater and greater influence upon the activities of the State. The arguments in favour of the public ownership and control of important industries like transportation are that it prevents the profiteering by a few of the many and, secondly, that a centralised control brings about co-ordination of efforts and utilities which would be impossible in the case of private corporations competing against each other. But as against these, there is the possible disadvantage that the cost of production would, in the absence of competition and the incentive to earn a profit, be at a much higher level than what it would otherwise be in the case of Indian Railways. Therefore, we have to see that the disadvantage does not outbalance the advantages of public ownership and management of the Railways. Above all, the public must keep a constant eye over the working expenses and administrative charges, which are always liable to go on increasing unnecessarily and unjustifiably.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN WORKING EXPENSES.

The financial history of railways in India clearly shows that the danger of administrative extravagance and inefficient and uneconomical management is not merely a theoretical consideration but an actual fact. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings during the quinquennial 1914 to 1918 was 48.2 per cent.; in 1930-31 it is as high as 69 per cent. The table given below shows the rapid increase in the amount of working expenses and also in the proportion between the working expenses and the gross receipts:—

Year	Gross earnings (1)	Working Expenses (2)	Percentage of (2) to (1)
	Crores of Rs.	Crores of Rs.	
Average of 5 years. 1914-1918	73	35	48
1919-20	89	51	57
1920-21	92	60	66
1921-22	93	71	76
1922-23	106	73	69
1923-24	108	68	64
*1924-25	115	69	61
1925-26	113	71	63
1926-27	112	70	62.5
1927-28	118	72	61
1928-29	106	67	63
1929-30	105	68	65
1930-31	96	67	69

*There was a windfall of 280 lakhs as regards working expenses due to a Privy Council decision.

EXTRAVAGANT METHODS.

In the above table the figures for years before 1928-29 are for all the Railways but those for 1928-29 and after are for State Railways only. This explains the wide difference in the earnings and expenses for the respective periods. But, for the purpose of comparing the proportion of working expenses to total earnings during a period of years this point is immaterial. It must also be stated that the figures are for commercial lines as well as for what are called strategic lines. With this preliminary explanation we shall now turn to the figures themselves. We find that while the gross earnings have only increased by about 60 per cent. from 1914-1918 to 1927-28. the working expenses have more than doubled during the same period.

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Honeyed Words.

The adroit M. Briand has not lost the opportunity of telling the whole world how reasonable the attitude of his country is, according at least to the French politicians, in the matter of securing a naval holiday'. Addressing the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday he paid a flattering tribute to Italy "for doing all that was possible to reach satisfactory results in the interests of peace." M. Briand admits that there has been friction between France and Italy "perhaps aggravated by polemical discussions." But now everything in the international garden is lovely. The new agreement, according to M. Briand, "creates a peaceful atmosphere". If the French Press and politicians of the Right continue to express their delight over the fact that France retains a considerable superiority in tonnage over Italy, perhaps the peaceful atmosphere will not remain. M. Briand can be trusted to drop them a hint to check their ardour to extol like him Italian reasonableness, indirectly indicating to everybody, of course, that French willingness not to sress too far the question of parity helped in securing the new agreement.

Ryots' Conference.

A number of Ryots' Conferences have been held in various parts of Karnatak to make organised representation to Government in a thoroughly constitutional manner asking them to remit land revenue this year in view of unprecedented agricultural depression. The Hubli Taluka Ryots' Conference came off early this week and passed off very peacefully, as indeed it was bound to. But the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Southern Division, has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting for two months the holding of a Ryots' Conference at Bailhongal in the Belgaum District. This is a most high-handed order that may goad large classes of people into using less constitutional methods of safeguarding their interests.

One More Defeat.

The Bombay Government suffered on Tuesday one more defeat on Mr. V. N. Jog's motion for a cut of 5 lakhs from the total demand under the head of Land Revenue. The cut was moved as a protest against the spend-thrift ways of the Land Revenue Department and as a measure of minimum retrenchment necessary in it. The Councillors who supported the cut spoke bitterly on Government's Land Revenue policy, several Muslim members joining the opposition. The member for Kolaba complained that his district had to pay very heavy assessment as compared with the Bardoli taluka under its revised settlement and observed that that was the result of the people of the district not carrying out a 'No-tax' campaign. The support given to the cut by some Muslim members from Sind must have been a bitter pill for the Government to swallow. But those mmbrs flatly told Government that the people, Muslims and Hindus alike were already groaning under heavy taxation and could not pay more taxes and that Government must effect retrenchment.

No More Dictation.

Government naturally made frantic efforts to defeat the motion, when it was pressed to a division. Some of the Councillors complained that certain European officials were actually dragging to the lobby Councillors of their districts as if they were prisoners under arrest. When, however, the motion was declared carried, Sir Ernest Hotson peevishly remarked that two members whom he named were forced to vote for the cut. But the allegation was repudiated by the members themselves stating that they voted of their own free will. The days are gone when officials could have their own way and coerce even elected Councillors. The Government will do well to take note of the change that is coming.

Alarmed.

Earl Winterton is alarmed. He reads into the speech in the Council of State by Sir Phillip Chetwode an "extensive increase" in the Indianisation of the army in India. As we pointed out recently the figures of Indianisation by the Commander-in-Chief indicated only a snail's pace towards Indianisation and his announcement that the whole question would be tackled by a new committee of experts, the work of the Rawlinson Committee as well as the Skeen Committee being "washed out," justifies the Indian suspicion that the question of Indianisation is again being shelved. And, yet this is the thing that alarms Earl Winterton and the band of die-hards for whom he speaks. If these people had their way not only would there be the slightest progress towards Indianisation, they would also try to put a spoke in the wheel of every attempt on the part of Indians to secure training in the art of defending their own country.

AUSTRALIA, INDIA AND PUBLIC DEBTS

A Study In Contrast.

MR. H. P. MODY'S HALLUCINATION.

(From Our Correspondent).
(By Air Mail.)
LONDON, February 20.

The new 5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan appears to have been conceived under not very propitious stars,—while Mahatma Gandhi was on his way to see the Viceroy on Tuesday last which should otherwise have provided a bull point, gilt edged securities along with Indian securities generally receded, due very largely to the ominous utterances of Mr. Snowden on National Finance in the House of Commons on the 11th, followed the next day by the diatribe in his usual fashion by Mr. Lloyd George against city interests and condemning city advice as "invariably wrong." The new Indian loan with £5 paid up was at one time quoted at £4 discount but later recovered until now it stands in the neighbourhood of 1 7/8 per cent discount.

AUSTRALIA'S THREAT

The Australian threat of repudiation of her Debts seems to have found some prominence of late. But in contrast with the Indian demand merely for arbitration, the Australian threat has not aroused anything like the horror that some of our "friends" pretend to have at the very suggestion of the former. In fact in financial circles the amelioration of the severity of the terms of Australia's War Debts is not viewed in an unkindly spirit though as the "Financial Times" put it yesterday morning, "it must be clearly recognised that should any amelioration prove possible it would needs be on the ground of sympathy and not of right." This is apparently more by way of preventing other debtor Dominions from claiming the same privileged treatment, than anything else. While such settlements and adjustments in respect of International Debt are discussed and viewed without any consternation, in the case of India, you have merely to mention an enquiry into the Public Debt and you are made to feel that you have pttered a blasphemy, that your intentions are sacrilegous.

We were treated to a mild sensation during the week when some of the evening papers published the news that Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. J. Thomas were proceeding to India. Although this was officially denied, in some circles it is persistently stated that there is some substratum of truth in the statement During the last few days of the Round Table Conference, report to this effect was in circulation the names then mentioned being Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Sankey, with Sir Tej Bahadur as co-opted mamber. Substitution of Mr. Thomas in the place of Lord Sankey is explained by some as due to party reasons. Whenever the announcement does come to be made, it will be soon whether the report published in the papers had prematurely leaked out.

MR. H. P. MODY'S ILLUSIONS

Mr. H. P. Mody bbefore he left this country and after his travail at the Round Table Conference was over, was at great pains to assure the Indian commercial community through Press interviews, that he in his speeches had amply provided for paramountcy of Indian interests. That such references in speeches are of no avail in the face of clear wording of the formula was shown when yesterday at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, Mr. F. C. Allen, the incoming President, himself a director of the P. & O. Company, referring to the Round Table Conference in his Presidential address, stated that he noted with satisfaction the proposal that "there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian born subjects." He concluded his remarks in this connection by adding "we shall in future be allowed to continue peacefully at work and to carry on our trade without fear of any discrimination either be legislative or administrative action." This coming from one who is also a Director of the largest and most powerful British shipping company interested in the Indian Maritime Trade—coastal and international should serve to convince Mr. Mody that after all it is the formula finally accepted and to which he has agreed, that can be said to interprete authoritatively the sense of the meeting, and if Mr. Mody and the other Indian members were so vigilant as they claim to be, about the paramountcy of Indian interests, surely the point was of sufficient importance to warrant its incorporation in the body of the formula.

WHAT CABINET MEMBERS DO NOT KNOW.

The Annual Banquet of the Chamber of Shipping was held last night and the Rt. Hon. A. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in responding to the Toast of His Majesty's Government, after severl platitdinous references to disarmament, etc., pointed out that the annual average wage of an Indian worker was £3. He went on to suggest that if this income could be increased to £4 all the mills of Lancashire would be working full time. A statement such as this affords a clear and unmistakable insight into the mentality and limitations of the socialist cabinet ministers. The increase in wage is suggested not because it is a miserable pittance "per se", but because such an increase will provide better market for the Lancashire mills. In other words, the victim is to be just kept alive in order that others may prey upon him.

INSOLENT REPLY.

I understand that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain wrote to the authorities of the local Asiatic and Overseas Sailors Home asking for certain information about the rules and constitution of the Home. In reply they received a letter from a firm of solicitors couched in very peremptory and hardly courteous terms refusing to supply the information on the ground that the Chamber had not contributed to the funds of the Home. The Council have sent a suitable rejoinder. The Home has for its Hon. Secretary a reverend gentleman, and it is surprising that under such guidance, an aggressive if not insolent reply through lawyers should have been given. The affront is all the more aggravating in as much as the Government of India contribute by far the largest share of the income of the Home from subscriptions and donations, for according to the last report available, out of a total income of £1216-16-5d. from this source, £700 were contributed by the Government of India through the High Commissioner. Yet the ordinary courtesy of supplying certain information is denied to the only Indian Chamber of Commerce in this country.

It is interesting in this connection to find that the British India the P. and O. S. N. Company and the Ellerman Lines, the principal British Shipping Companies employing Lascars contributed between them £233-9-11d. during the same year towards the expenses of the Home.

LASCARS EMPLOYED IN U. K.

According to the Board of Trade returns the total number of Lascars employed on vessels registered in United Kingdom numbered 53,571 in the year ended 31st March 1929. When it is realised that the amount saved annually by British ship-owners by employing Lascars in the place of more expensive European crew would run into thousands of pounds, the very meagre contribution of £233-9-11 from the three principal British Lines stands out as a very sad but eloquent commentary. The Indian revenues, however, must contribute substantially towards the Home even if non-Indian interests get the benefit of the cheaper labour. Lord Inchcape, however, is rendering his services to the Home by acting as its Chairman.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, Mar. 4.

Previous closing	11.58
To-day's opening	11.60
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing	11,68
Difference	plus .10

Broach expectation A/M Rs. 218

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

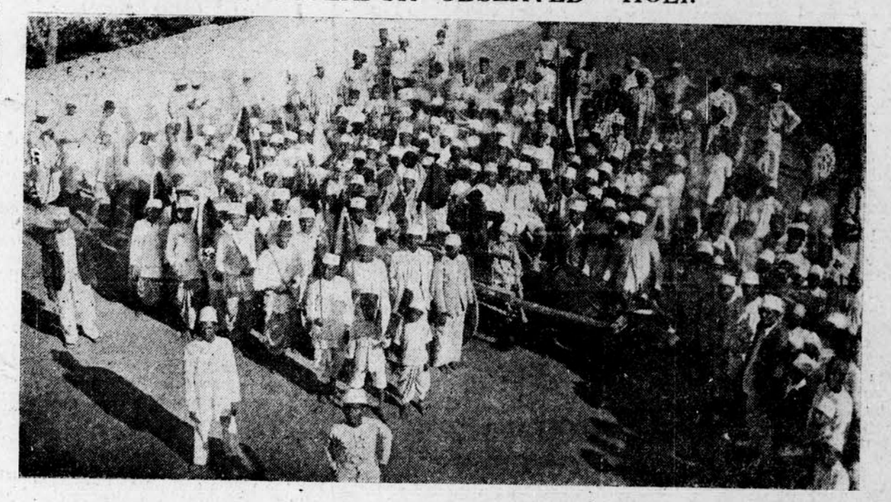
—:o:—

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Previous closing	6.17
To-day's opening	6.17
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.16
Difference	—.01

HOW SHOLAPUR OBSERVED "HOLI."



Congress Workers of Sholapur went about the town collecting foreign clothes for the "Holi" bonfire. Our picture shows the collection being made.

HOW BOMBAY'S 'HABITUTE' LOOKS AT IT.

Fantasy Touching The Corporation Scenes.

(BY THE "ABSENT ONE".)

The indescribable feeling of regret the sense of being cheated out of the inspiration and fun of the whole thing, that the Bombay 'habitue' must experience at his inability to be present in the city when the grotesque scenes were enacted in and around the Corporation hall on the 23rd inst., may well be imagined by those who are not deficient in the milk of human kindness and imagination. The unfortunate absentee turns to the "Chronicle" reports and has to draw on his imagination as they describe the scenes, smartly enough, no doubt with the best of subeditorial skill.

GENIUS IN INVENTION.

But newspaper reports, however competently done, have their limitations. They could be realistic to a certain point and no further. Many details escape record owing to the impossibility of the printed word describing certain things which asteriks represent unless the more eloquent silence is forthcoming. One has, in the end, to fall back on imagination which is not very difficult to do for those, at least who are familiar with the mental traits and behaviour of the Corporators such as distinguished themselves in action on this occasion. But some of the scenes must have been too grotesque either for the human eye (not to say ear) or the camera focus. The sight for instance, of the Fire brigade 'lascars' escorting the stout-hearted gentlemen who represent us in the Corporation seem to vanquish human imagination itself. Whoever could have thought of employing firemen for the quasi-military job of escort? Nothing short of genius in invention could have hit on this truly pictureque idea and I make bold to suggest that the world which proverbially neglects its geniuses, has a right, once in a while, to discover and honour this one. The Municipal Commissioner ought to be approached to yield to the pressure of public demand and whisper out the name that, I am convinced, is destined to go down to posterity as of a great saviour's.

PLEA FOR MILITARY CROSS.

As one reads:

Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy, the mover of the proposed address to the Viceroy, sent a frantic telephone message to the Municipal Commissioner from the room of the Health Officer, whereupon the Commissioner sent his Deputy Mr. Shete with a force of the Fire Brigade "lakhkar" to rescue the hero from the fair guardians of city's honour and prestige.

one really wonders if the 'rescue' scene (I beg the reader to understand by this terms the military and not the Hotsonian moral rescue work should not be terminated with the award of the Iron Cross (which I demand, should be specially founded for this purpose). It would be interesting to know from the point of view of military strategy, how the gallant firemen under the command of Mr. Shete managed to rescue Sir Byramji. Health Department sounds so romantic and invokes humanistic-asthetic visions with the public spirited work of the League of Nations before us. Who can tell me how the firemen conducted their be-knighted charge to the Corporation Hall? Did their heavy, horrid boots click and clatter as they marched along the smooth floor? Or perhaps, they used those ladders of theirs conveying the worthy Corporator to the upper stories? It was probably a sight for the gods—the treasure of civic responsibility carried like baggage by the smart boys of Bombay's F. B. while the officer's helmet glistened like some strange god's and the blue-black tunics were filled with wind.

"YOUNG MAN IN HURRY".

Mr. A. R. S. Mitha's statement throws some light on certain of the episodes in dialectical gifts Corporators like Mr. Chowna undoubtedly possess. Mr. Mitha is gallant enough to treat them with his exquisite politeness: but he takes, I am afraid, an unpoetic view of the whole thing (the lathi blows he received later must no doubt have opened up other vistas for his dazed eyes). The public curiosity has a claim on Mr. Chowna and his colleagues and a Movietone record of their prodigious vocal gifts is not too much to ask of these city-fathers. They may, of course, plead modesty: but they are public benefactors and leaders in refined taste and the humbler citizens, I submit, have a right to deserve their indulgence. The kicking incident, if it really took place, must have erred perhaps inevitably in the circumstances of the case on the side of violence. One wishes, with due apologies to the fair one who is alleged to have performed this difficult feat in the French art of defence, that the milder procedure of boxing the ears might have been resorted to. One re-reads the intriguing paragraph:

> Capital has been made in some quarters of the fact that Mr. Kanji was "kicked", but the truth of the matters as will be corroborated by the scores of people who were eye-witnesses to the scene was that Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas put both his hands on the shoulders of one of the Sevikas in his attempt to force his way in and it was this which provoked the "kick".

and recalls the incident in which the late Sir Narayan Chandawarkar dubbed Mr. Kanji in what precise circumstances I plead my inability to state, as 'the young man in a hurry'. That is the only extenuating circumstance I can think of for an 'apologia' for the chivalrous, Mr. Kanji. But, of course, how is that little Sevika to know?

TRIFLES.

(Continued from previous page.

of his life. If he means doing it, his dozen interviews with Gandhiji will give him enough copy for interesting pen-pictures. If he is an expert at pencil sketches like the late Mr. E. S. Montagu, he can startle the world with some exclusive caricatures of the "toothless hero" whose truth frightens Lloyd and whose loin cloth makes Churchill mad. It is an admirable opportunity which one should not miss. Even in tense moments like the latest no-tax campaign in Bardoli, Sir Leslie Wilson, our ex-Governor, was seen sketching Abbas Tyabji, when he received their deputation at Surat on his way to Delhi.

* * * * *

I cull the following from the last Sunday's engagements of Lord Irwin when the Viceroy religiously observes sabbath.

* * * * *

Early after breakfast, the Viceroy had a talk with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Soon after, he was engaged in a long discussion with the Home Member. After the exit of Sir James Crerar entered the Secretary of the Foreign and Political Department. Soon after Mian Shah Nawaz called on the Viceroy. Then followed Mr. Sastri.

* * * * *

The Viceroy had scarcely finished his lunch when he was closetted with Mahatma Gandhi. Both talked till 6 p.m. After a short interval of 45 minutes, the Viceroy summoned his Executive Council and sat till 9 p.m. He emerged out of the meeting to resume discussions with Gandhiji which came to a close exactly at midnight. Thus when Viceroy's Sabbath was over. Mahatmaji's day of silence commenced.

—K. A. C.

"FREEDOM OF PRESS, A MOCKERY."

—:o:—

"Translation Of Article Misleading."

"MAHARASHTRA" EDITOR'S STATEMENT IN COURT.

The following is a summary of the statement made by Sjt. G. A. Ogale, Editor of the "Maharashtra" on the 2nd Inst. at the Court of the 1st Class Magistrate, Nagpur with regard to his procecution for sedition:—

I maintain that there is no sedition in the article for which I am being prosecuted under S. 124 A of the I. P. C. Nor does the prosecution evidence establish that fact.

The article in question which was written immediately after the execution of the Sholapur Prisoners, attempted to give but a moderate expression to the keen public indignation and disappointment and I feel a Journalist would have failed in his duty if he had not written what the article contains.

Nothing is expressed in the article in question which is new even to the most ordinary reader of the current papers and which has not already appeared in Press, in still stronger terms. The article cannot widen the gulf if it already existed between th people and the Government and it would not add anything to the feeling of the estrangement, such as might exist, due to the policy of the Government itself. The obvious intention of the writer of the article is only to divert the surge of popular feelings into the channel of Constitutional Agitation for the early establishment of a Responsible Government in place of the Present unsatisfactory system of Government.

As an organ of public opinion 'Maharashtra' has always done its duty in expressing disapprobation of the excessive action of the public, as well as of the Government. It has done the same in the article in question. Justice which is with propriety delineated as blind did its part in the Sholapur affair by going on the material placed before it and awarding such sentences as it thought right. It was however expected of those who could commute these sentences to take the special circumstances of the case into consideration and not to pay any heed to the insistence of the local Authorities. It is here that the executive Government is criticised in having failed to exercise its discretion properly.

None who reads the article in question as a whole and in a free and liberal spirit would find in it anything but a fair and well reasoned comment against the action of the Government. Freedom of Press is a mockery if such comments are to be throttled in the name of sedition.

"TRANSLATION MISLEADING."

The prosecution translation of the article is incorrect and highly misleading. The translator who has a very limited knowledge of Marathi has under special directions tried to translate merely the words and not the meaning of or the spirit in the article and even in doing so he has admittedly used English words without comprehending their real meaning. The translation as it would stand after incorporating in it replies of the translator in this cross-examination would be entirely different from the original translation filed and still, it being intrinsically defective, would fail to bring out the true import and the effect of the original article.

A Journalist has often an unpleasant duty to criticise public men and bodies, whatever their rank and status. It is however expected of those against whom such fair criticism is made that they should receive it in a liberal and sportsmanlike spirit.

RECLAIMING THE JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Governor At Sassoon Industrial Reformatory.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay presided over the 74th anniversary and 12th annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory at Matuga on Wednesday before a large gathering of well known citizens. Mr. R. K. Innes the acting Chairman of the Managing Committee in welcoming the Governor said the average attendance of the institution was 370 last year. 94 per cent passed in public examinations in Gujarati, 95 in Marathi and 80 per cent in Urdu. In workshops, the training in carpentary had been some what curtailed and a class was opened to teach boys principles of motor car mechanism. Sir Ernest Hotson presented a car to the institution which proved invaluable as a source of instruction. Keen interest was taken in games and in foot-ball 17 games were won and one was lost. One boy was awarded a silver medal in a tournament held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation. Referring to the After Care of the discharged boys, he expressed his appreciation at the work done by the Salvation Army. 705 boys so far have passed through the Sheppard After Care Home at Byculla. 25 boys are at present in residence of whom 21 are in employment.

RECLAIMING THE JUVENILE OFFENDER.

The boys then displayed their gymnastic tricks and drills and the Governor distributed prizes to the successful boys and in the course of his speech said: —

As the outcome of prolonged study and observation by psychologists, the attitude adopted by the authorities responsible for law and order towards the young offender has completely changed. He is no longer allowed to associate with hardened criminals, but is placed in an institution such as this, where every effort is made to reclaim him. The success which has attended our efforts can be seen here to-day. The happy faces and healthy appearance of the boys is a sufficient indication that the strict but kindly treatment which is being meted out to them here is not only appreciated by them, but is having a useful effect in converting youthful offenders into good citizens. The juvenile offender on arrival here and at other similar institutions is taught at the outset the lesson of self-respect, and in the majority of cases we are glad to see that this treatment is successful in turning him into a healthy normal lad. The best evidence of this is to be seen in the large number of old boys present here to-day.

THE LITTLE THAT GOVT. DOES.

On a former occasion your Chairman alluded to the wonderful success of the system in England. The money invested in the redemption of the juvenile offender has proved a national economy, and the English Government had to dispose of 24 jails which became empty! It has not so far been the privilege of the Bombay Government to sell off any of its superfluous jails, but, in the meantime, the Government has not been indifferent to the needs of the situation. In 1927 it passed the Bombay Children Act, providing for the custody and protection of children, and for dealing with the problem of the Youthful Offender, and the Dharwar Juverile Jail will be declared a Borstal School as soon as circumstances permit. Good work is also being done at the Yeravda Reformatory, and by its work for the settlement of the criminal tribes, one source for the supply of professional criminals is being eradicated. But Government could do very little unaided, and it is very gratifying to note that no less than ten institutions in or around Bombay have been certified under the Children Act, all of them organised by voluntary efforts. This is a splendid example of civic patriotism, and I should like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have devoted themselves to this splendid task.

CENTRAL LINK IN THE CHAIN.

In this connection I would like to mention specially the work being done by the Salvation Army for the discharged boys. As your Chairman rightly says, the work accomplished at the DDavid Sassoon Reformatory would be largely a waste of money and effort were nothing done to look after the boy and to find him work when he goes back to Society. The David Sassoon Reformatory forms a central link in the chain, which begins at the Children's Home and is completed at the After Care Home.

Arabs To Enforce Strong Boycott Of Jews

AND TO ENCOURAGE SWADESHI GOODS

LONDON, March 3.

Jerusalem.—At a prolonged and heated meeting of Arab Executive on Mr. MacDonald's letter to Dr. Leizzmann it was decided that there should be no negotiations whatever with the Jews and that in view of the alleged boycotting of the Arabs by Jews, a strong boycott of Jews should be enforced. It was also resolved to encourage the people to support national handicrafts and local goods, and generally to use local produce instead of foreign goods. Further protests will be made to Government, "inter alia," with regard to the purchase of land for Zionist immigration. Reuter.

TERMS OF TRUCE DRAWN UP.

(Continued from page 1).

will simultaneously be released in India.—A.P.

POLITICAL TENSION RELIEVED

—:o:—

Opinion In Official Circles

(From Our Special Correspondt.)
NEW DELHI, March, 4.

Opinion in official and service circles has not crystallised over Irwin-Gandhi agreement, but the Viceroy's house is considerably relieved that political tension of the last twelve months will now be eased by the Congress calling off Civil Disobedience movement, necessitating simultaneous withdrawal of ordinances and the release of political prisoners.

"ERA OF CONSTRUCTION"

To Waverers and Critics in the official world, the "Statesman" of New Delhi has given a lead in a strickingly refreshing article welcoming the agreement as one of the greatest happening in the second quarter of twentieth century, possibly as decisive for the world as November 11, 1918. The paper says the debt is great both to the Viceroy and Gandhiji who unperturbed by outside criticism have conducted negotiations in a serene spirit which is beyond all praise. It pays tribute to Lord Irwin for having banked on a miracle and for having given a lead to Europe and Asia. As for Gandhiji; it says that he plays no double game. If he decides to come in, he comes in, and he may be counted on to bring his great influence to bear on the activities of the second Round Table Conference which would open another era of construction and gradual obliteration of memories of the struggle.

MAHATMAJI TO HIS ASHRAM?

I notice there is already a tendency on the part of some leading Congressmen to discuss, next of course to the Hindu-Moslem question, the plans of the second Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi's plans are not unknown, but now that truce has been declared, he will not hesitate to go to his Ashram in Ahmedabad. Meanwhile, he gets through his daily programme with perfect punctilio. This morning after prayers he went out for a walk accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rockfeller. Mr. Nelson Rockfeller is the Nephew of the great philanthrophist Rockfeller and has been spending several quiet hours with Gandhiji discussing many problems.

TRIBUTE TO PEACE-MAKERS

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The "Statesman" of New Delhi commenting on the Agreement says:—

Lord Irwin is a man of faith and courage and has given a moral lead to Europe and Asia and by the force of his character has produced a response; Gandhiji has sincerely stood by Britain at every decisive point and the upshot of his negotiations is that his faith in Britain is restored and he has opened for himself new vistas of service to his country.—A.P.

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S DENIAL

—:o:—

Made No Statement About Complete Agreement Says He

NEW DELHI, March 3.

A report has appeared in foreign newspapers that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had announced an agreement in the Irwin-Gandhi negotiations on all points. Sir T. B. Sapru indignantly denied having made any such announcement. He said: "I could have committed no such indiscretion. I did not participate in Irwin-Gandhi talks. Moreover, several points still remain for settlement."—A. P. Special.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

FARMER BEATEN.

—:o:—

MORE CONFISCATIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 27.

A peasant, Lallubhai by name, was beaten, while picking cotton in his farm, by a Pathan appointed as a watchman over the confiscated lands in the village of Ashtagam. The Pathan first tied Sjt. Lallubhai by a rope and then belaboured him with a shower of lathi-blows. Cotton was confiscated from other labourers also. Dr. Subrahmanyam of Bardoli has taken the statement of the said Sjt. Lallubhai and given him a medical certificate. His whole body is swollen and he is confined to bed.

BREACH OF SALT LAW.

Once more Kardi people along with people from Aut, Onjar, Samapur and Borifalia broke the Salt Act 'en masse' on 24th inst., when nearly 2,000 people openly brought 500 maunds of illicit salt from the sea-shore. Police armed with rifles were present; but they did not interfere.

JAPTI AND AUCTION.

A churning machine valued at Rs. 65, which was confiscated from Sjt. Ratanji of Afawa (Tal: Bardoli) is auctioned to Isapji Mahamud of Bardoli, by the Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 4. 267 acres of land which was confiscated by the Government in the village of Babala is sold to Garadaji, a gentleman from Navsari who had become well-known by buying the confiscated land at the time of Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928.

DISAPPEARED IN A NIGHT.

Cotton from the farm at Tajpur, which belongs to Sjt. Ukabhai of Afawa disappeared in a night. He had seen his laughing field full of cotton just the previous evening, and overnight everything is gone!! He complained to the Police who said "How far can we watch? It is impossible to look everywhere."

Confiscation of cotton picked from the farms is in full swing in the Bardoli taluka. Reports of the confiscation of cotton as well as the cloth which is meant for tying the bundles are received daily.

A PATEL WANTED.

The Patel of Onjar-Borifalia had resigned his post long ago. The Mamlatdar who could not find anybody to accept the post, offered it to a person who was formerly dismissed and debarred from his Patelship of the same village. He too refused to accept the post and the Mamlatdar is still searching.

Six carts full of Jowari ears confiscated from Sjt. Khushalbhai, and one cart confiscated from Sjt. Keshavbhai were sold by the Government for Rs. 20 and Rs. 17 respectively.

VOLUNTEERS' JATHA ON TOUR

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

NAGAR PARKAR, March 3.

As already announced the Achut volunteers' jatha left Nagar Parkar on the night of the 1st instant for Karachi under the Sardarship of Mr. Arjandas Glanchand Chaumani, the Secretary of the Foreign Good's Boycott Committee, Nagar Parkar. The jatha encamped at Arnyaro yesterday night, when they covered 18 miles. Another jatha of ten students of the Gandhi Ashram including two women will start on foot on 6th March via Islamkot Mitti Juddo under the Sardarship of Mr. Moolshanker Achery of the Gandhi Ashram of Nagar Parkar. They will commence journey from Jhudo by train, when they will have covered 120 miles.

Picketing Of Opium Shop

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, Feb. 27.

Manufacture of illicit salt is proceeding at Balikuda arrests are being made daily. Yesterday the police raided the satyagraha camp at Oranda and removed everything there. Even pots of rice cooked to be eaten were removed. Two volunteers were convicted two days ago to 12 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default 3 months' more under Section 9 of Salt Act and Section 17 (1) of Cr. L. Am. Act. They have been sentenced for having committed the offence of "intending to manufacture salt", but they were standing about a mile away from the spot where salt was being manufactured.

A 'Sandhya Pheri' of ladies paraded the main streets of the town with placards asking the people not to buy foreign cloths during the 'Dol Purnima.' Prabhat Pheries are parading the streets every morning.

Two volunteers were released today from the Cuttack jail. They were received by other volunteers at the gate and taken to the Ashram in a procession.

PICKETING OF OPIUM SHOP.

The Opium shop was picketed as usual yesterday. Five volunteers picketed at the Choudhuribazar shop, which was picketed from the morning. A large force of police guarded the shop. No arrests were made at this place. The pickets at the Mangalabaugh shop are being arrested as soon as they are standing before the shop and removed to the Thana which is in the front of the shop.

Srimati Chandramati Devi, a prominent Oriya lady was arrested last evening for delivering speeches in Balikuda, where contraband salt is being manufactured. She was previously convicted to six months' imprisonment in Ganjam and was released from the Vellore jail only a short time ago. She was also put under Section 144 as soon as she arrived at Cuttack.

A procession of ladies with placards exhorting the public not to buy foreign cloth paraded the Marwaripati on Friday. A large number of ladies participated. The ladies also picketed at the Choudhuribazaar opium shop for some time.

The Vanaras sold contraband salt in the town yesterday. One of the hawkers was arrested by a constable and some packets of salt were removed from his possession.

HOW CENSUS WAS TAKEN

—:o:—

More Attachments

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Mar. 2.

In the recent Census operations officialdom could utilise the help of School teachers and the other Government Servants who being the residents of the particular village in which they stay knew the houses quite thoroughly and this knowledge of their came to their help. They knew the inmates of a majority of the houses and from that they put the figures in their registers. In Anklav only a hundred were found wandering here and yet the knowledge of these Servants of the State enabled them to estimate the population at 2000 and according to that estimate of theirs, they put the population at 2000. Similarly the figures of Davol and Bodal has been put at 2000 and 900, though actually the individuals present in the villages would have been counted on finger-ends.

A glaring example of the methods of the enumerators has been reported. On the 26th inst, the Mamlatdar went to Vahera with 15 Policemen. On finding that the villagers had left the village and even those who had not migrated as they had no revenues to pay had left the village that evening he asked, "Where are those whom you have registered in your Census Register?" The Talati and the school master replied, "Sir, they have gone away, afraid of you." But the Mamlatdar saw that practically all the houses were locked, and so he could not help asking again, "Well, these houses are locked and you have filled your registers with the inmates of those houses being absent; where are the inmates when you have put their figures?" "They are afraid of you and so they have gone away" came the same old reply. But the Mamaladar said, "Well, how could they go away immediately on our arrival, we must have seen them going away. But we did not see any one going away." The Talati and the schoolmaster.

TOBACCO UNDER POLICE GUARD.

About 500 vighas of lands with rich tobacco crops ready for harvesting have been under police guard in Amed. Abut 50 policemen are stationed at Amod to guard the precious tobacco crops worth about one lakh of rupees since the last 7 days, the police keeping a close watch on the crops day in and day out.

The Police Guard at Vadadala on the Tobacco crops still continues. On the 23rd February the attachment clerk has attached 60 maunds of tobacco from the field of Sjt. Jethabhai Bakorbhai Patel. It may be mentioned that during the Divali Days, crops worth about 400 Rs. had been taken away from the field of the same Satyagrahi. Also 70 maunds of Tobacco of Sjt. Bakorbhai Kishabhai Patel has been taken away in attachment. These attachments have made for the revenue dues of a few rupees.

FUTURE SEARCH.

The D. D. Collector Mr. Bhadrapuri and the Mamlatdar went to Bodal on the 27th inst. with a few policemen and ravanias to make attachments. At the same Sjt. Ishwerbhai Patel of Bodal had come home from the territory for some work of the Mamalatdar having thought that if this leading no-taxer of the village could be induced his whole problem may be solved. After a while they approached Ishwerbhai." Why do you not pay your revenue dues? Why do you quit such a comfortable house and stay in the huts and endure unnecessary troubles and difficulties? Believe us and pay etc., But the Satyagrahi replied. "You will not get revenue from me unless the Congress orders us to do so. Mamlatdar asked Mr. Ishwerbhai to get out of the house after vainly searching his pockets to get money. After this, the police took out 121 planks worth about 30 Rs. and placed the same in the Motor and took them away to Borsad. They tried to make further attachment but did not succeed. From there they went to the fields and caught hold of some Barias. They attached a buffalo of the Baria who refused to pay. But the buffalo ran away from the hands of one of the policemen and came back to the owner.

The Mohmedans of Borsad have been wide awake since the assault at Borsad on the 21st Jan. The assault on the women on the day has greatly aroused their feelings and sense of patriotism. On the 27th inst. Maulvi Abdulla, addressed his co-religionists after prayer in the Juma Masjid when prominent Muslims besides the Sub-Inspector Mr. Gul Mahmod were present:—"Oh Muslim Friends, this movement has been very wide-spread in the whole of India. I am sure that this movement shall benefit the country to a great extent. So it is desirable that the Mohmedans should not oppose it, if they cannot actively participate in it."

TALES OF YERAVDA

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(Continued from page 6).

sible for cooking and distributing it. To remove this complaint we requested the Superintendent to allow us to have our food cooked under our supervision. This facility has already been granted to A class prisoners. The food for A class prisoners is cooked for them in their own yard under their supervision, so that there is no chance of its being pilfered or of its quality degenerating. The rules provide for the same kind of jail food for A and B class prisoners. In our case, we complained that the quality of rice was bad, and also the method of cooking was not liked by us. Besides we said that as the food was meant for us, we wanted to see that it was cooked under our supervision and the rations not tempered with. Even this request was refused by the Superintendent. It would interest me to know on what grounds he refused such a legitimate request. We maintained that the ration was meant for ourselves and none else and so we wanted to have it given out, used and prepared in our presence as we were dissatisfied with the existing arrangements. B class food is being taken by many people who are not entitled to it. In the present circumstances we said that we did not get the quality and quantity we were entitled to. Yet inspite of all this we were refused.

A NEEDLESS BAN

There is generally a hospital attached to all jails, but these hospitals are not very up-to-date and some times when better medical aid can be procured outside, prisoners in very serious condition are sent to outside hospital for treatment. The jail authorities, however, take the necessary precautions to see that such prisoners do not utilise their illness as an opportunity to run away. But the Superintendent, Yerrawda has a particular distaste for such a course. While I was in the jail hospital there was a Deccani Satyagrahi prisoner named Joshi. He was a young man of about 20, was suffering from jaundice and his condition was very bad. Some of the subordinate doctors suggested to the Superintendent that the patient might be sent to the Sassoon Hospital as he was not progressing in jail Hospital. The Superintendent refused to send him there. The condition of the patient grew from bad to worse and again the Superintendent was requested to have the patient removed to Sassoon Hospital, where owing to the much better medical treatment and facilities the patient might recover. The Superintendent refused. Some time afterwards the condition of the patient became very bad and he died in the jail hospital.

Mr. Joshi was not a prisoner whom it would have been necessary even to guard and watch in the hospital, for he was of the band of those who voluntarily fill the jails so that even if he had the facility to run away he would not have done so. Actually about a thousand satyagrahi prisoners are living in the camp, from where it is very easy to run away but still they prefer to remain in. So it is to be hoped that in future the policy of jail officials will change in this and such political prisoners as are in need of better medical aid will be allowed to have it. Even at present Mr. H. D. Rajah and some other political prisoners are sorely in need of good medical advice which is denied to them.

They are too precious to be wasted like that.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON RAILWAY FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6).

The proportion of working expenses to earnings has increased from 48 per cent. during the quinquennial 1914-1918 to 69 per cent. in 1930-31. The real increase in the proportion is, however, much greater than what is apparent only. It is a truism that in any industrial concern, which is under the law of increasing returns, the greater the output the lesser is the proportionate cost. In the case of railways also this law is applicable and the working expenses should have increased in a lesser proportion than the gross earnings. But instead of having proportionately lesser costs and working expenses, we see the spectacle of an increase in the proportion of working expenses to earnings, which is most unnatural and shows that the management is extravagant and inefficient.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The programme of Capital Expenditure of Rs. 150 crores which was inaugurated a decade ago has greatly added to our liabilities and the burden of interest-charges has phenomenally increased. Huge sums were every year budgeted for Capital Expenditure, and in some years Government had not been able to spend even half of the sum provided for. One cannot but feel that much of that expenditure was not all necessary and the following table conclusively shows how India's money has been spent regardless of any necessity:—

Year	Weight of goods carried (million tons.)	Total goods train miles (in lakhs)	Number of goods wagons (in thousands).
1918-19	91	743	191
1919-20	88	700	195
1920-21	88	670	201
1921-22	90	631	208
1922-23	94	583	213
1923-24	73	575	220
19924-25	78	599	228
1925-26	80	574	233
1926-27	86	573	238
1927-28	90	598	236

It will be seen that while the weight of goods carried and the distance travelled have actually decreased, the number of wagons have increased by about 25 per cent.

HEAVY INCREASE IN FREIGHT CHARGES AND RATES.

The fall in the mileage of goods carried and the decrease in the weight of the goods should have meant a great reduction in earnings, as the goods earnings amount to about two-thirds of the total earnings. That the result is actually the reverse of this is due to heavy increases in freight charges. During the war period the average rate per ton per mile was 4 pies. But since 1918-19 this rate has went on increasing and in 1927-28 it stands at a little above 6 pies, i.e. a net rise of 50 per cent. Similarly, there is an increase from 20 to 33 per cent. in the average rate per passenger per mile in the different classes. Thus, while two-thirds of the rise in earnings is due simply to increased rates, only about one-third of the rise is due to increased work and service.

CAUSES OF INCREASE IN THE COSTS OF RAILWAYS.

But on the other hand, the working expenses have increased by 100 per cent. This, of course, is partly due to increase in prices and also due to greater work, which the railways are doing; and also it is true that the greater facilities which are now provided account for a part of the increase. But, nevertheless, these do not account for the whole of the increase. The causes underlying much of the increase in expenses are fundamental and are related to the system of administration of this country where premium is put upon the spending tendencies of the staff, which, in other countries, are effectively kept in check by the zealous representatives of the people. The persons responsible for India's administration are foreign bureaucrats whose main concern is to somehow raise the maximum amount of wealth from the "dumb" people and they cannot be expected to show the same anxiety to incur the least necessary expenditure as an executive which is responsible to the people. The very system in which those who have to pay have no voice as regards the ways in which their moneys might be spent and have no choice as regards their liability to pay the moneys, is responsible for the lamentable state of affairs in which the Indian Railways at present are.

(To Be Continued.)

NAGPUR.—It is understood the Local Government has decided to grant remission to juvenile prisoners and a few of those who are undergoing imprisonment under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. They will be released from several jails shortly unconditionally.—A.P.

LAHERIASARAI.—Several child marriages are reported to have taken place in this district last month.—A.P.

ATTACHMENTS GALORE IN ANKOLA

—:o:—

Panchayat Court Secratary Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, March 3.

To-day the Mamlatdar attached and removed rice from the houses of Messrs. Y. T. Nadkarni, S. D. Nadkarni and Shivrao Telang. Similarly cash boxes were attached from the shops of Sjts. Narayan Shate, Achut Bhut and Marthu Prabhu. All these attachments are made to recover the balance of the first instalment of revenue dues.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The villagers of Bhavikeri and Belikeri have appointed a Panchayat court. The following four members form the Court (1) Sjt. Khudia Umma (2) Sjt. Thimmanna Hanumanna Naik, (3) Sjt. Thimmanna Karianna Naik, (4) Sjt. Venu Gopal Maistry.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

While this court was functioning the police arrived and arrested only Sjt. Kokulakes, the Secretary of the previous court. The members of the Avarsa Panchayat Court refused to take part in the proceedings. Judgment is reserved till the 5th instant.

Briand's Joy At Reaching Naval Agreement

—:o:—

LONDON, March 3.

Paris.—M. Briand was in felicitous mood when addressing the Chamber on the subject of naval agreement, the best thing about which, he said, was the fact that it represented a 'give-and-take' policy, and left no bitterness. He paid a tribute to Italy for doing all that was possible to reach satisfactory results in the interests of peace. He added: "there has been friction between the two nations, perhaps aggravated by political discussion, but there has never been grave apprehension in the minds of the French and the Italians. The agreement creates a propitious atmosphere for the continuation of negotiations for a complete agreement.—Reuter.

Trades Dispute Bill Formally Withdrawn

—:o:—

LONDON, March 3.

Government have formally announced withdrawal of the Trades Dispute Bill.—Reuter.

BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR KARACHI CONGRESS

—:o:—

Old Records Of Reception Committee Recovered

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March. 3.

The present Reception Committee has been able to recover all old records etc. of the Reception Committee of the former Congress which was held in Karachi in 1913 under the presidentship of Nawab Syed Mohamed of Madras. This is something unexpected. The chairman of the previous Reception Committee, Seth Harchandrai died a few years back, but the records were carefully preserved by Seth Gulam Ali Chagla, the then general Secretary, who has also handed cash box, cupboard and a balance of Rs. 400 of the account of the previous Reception Committee.

Bulletin No. 4 of the Congress Reception Committee inter alia states that the demonstration charts, exhibits and sales departments will be a special feature. Khaddar Exhibition stalls, for Swadeshi articles and eatables will also be booked. Arrangements for booking will be made at the Secretary's Office. Those who wish to open such stalls should write or see the secretaries as soon as possible.

STRUCTURE COMPLETE.

Preparations for the construction of the Harchandrai Vishendas Nagar are in full swing. The structure has already been constructed, and roofing etc. are under progress. The Congress pandal work is also proceeding.

It has been decided to arrange for a vegetarian food for the delegates in the Nagar. The food will be supplied to them at the rate of annas twelve for two meals a day, and annas eight per one meal. Besides this there will be a lot of provisions for them in the Congress bazar, whence they could purchase food according to their choice.

MERCY FOR BHAGAT SINGH

Signatures on a memorial to the Viceroy to commute the death sentence of Sjt. Bhagatsing and his two companions to one of transportation for life have been obtained here also. About 5,000 such signatures have been hitherto received. A public meeting was also held to-night here, where a resolution urging the Viceroy to commute the sentences was passed.

COTTON CONTRACTS ACT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

Leaves Root Problem Untouched

(Contributed.)

It appears from the recommendations of the Cotton Contract Act Committee that apart from the express terms of reference as embodied in the Government Press Note of June 1930, the Committee was asked to formulate their recommendations on matters withheld from the general public as a matter of convenience and policy. Otherwise one fails to understand the propriety of one definite reactionary proposal which makes all contracts of cotton illegal other than those passed by the members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., It passes one's imagination even to think that under ordinary circumstances, a Committee composed of bonafide business interests and predominantly Indian, would ever append their signatures to such astounding proposals, obviously foreign to purely business matters.

VESTED TRADE INTERESTS.

Cotton trade is not new to Bombay. It functioned in a remarkably efficient manner till the year 1918 when Government considered it essential to interfere and enacted "Bombay Cotton Contracts Controls (War provision) act, 1918, purely as a precautionary war measure. Apart from the benefits accruing to Government by the enactment of such a measure, there is not the slightest doubt that such Acts have operated to the greatest detriment of purely Indian interests. European and Japanese interests have been greatly benefited whilst amongst Indians, a class of "vested interests" has been created who have monopolised the control of trade for their own selfish interests. The rules and bye-laws of the trade have been framed to suit these vested interests in open defiance of bonafide trade interests and vigilant watch has been kept in their interpretation so as to place these interests in the forefront. The whole history of the Cotton Contracts Act shows that the East India Cotton Association Ltd., has become a stronghold of capitalists, and big speculators, though outwardly professing to guard the interests of the farmers and Bonafide Traders. The course of cotton prices during the year 1930. afforded ample scope to the East India Cotton Association Ltd., provided there was a will and desire to act, to check the unnatural and artificial slump in the cotton prices brought about by the reckless short sales of European, Japanese and Indian vested interests. But the East India Cotton Association Ltd. would not act. At this time, there was a great outcry appealing to the East India Cotton Association Ltd., to take immediate steps to stabilise prices, and impelled perhaps by the piteous appeals and spreading disorganisation of the trade, prices were established at Rs. 240. But this proved to be only a halfhearted step, and the result is well known to all to need specific mention Farmers and traders have no friends to-day in their unenviable and sad plight They are absolutely ruined beyond recovery for a number of years. May I ask the Government of Bombay, what they have been doing all this time when one of the saddest episodes in the history of the cotton trade of Bombay was being enacted?

A REMINDER.

It would not be out of place to draw their attention to the speech of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Member in charge of Bill No. XIII of 1922, Bombay Cotton Contracts Act at the Second Reading. He is reported to have said "I may tell Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and other Honourable Members of this Council that Government will never allow themselevs to bring in any measure which will in the remote degree adversely affect the agricultural classes. (Honourable members, Hear Hear.) The two interests which Government must safeguard are agricultural interests and the interests of the City of Bombay. Nothing should I think, be done, which will have any effect of unnaturally reducing the prices in the Cotton Market, firstly because it would affect adversly the agriculturists, and secondly because such a result would have the effect of diverting cotton to other ports of India and the importance of the City of Bombay and its cotton market would be seriously affected.".

INACTION.

I have quoted at length from the speech of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Government Member in charge of the Bill to show that Government has done nothing to respect the pledges given to the Council Members in the open Session. As I have conclusively proved, the present perious position of the cotton trade of Bombay is entirely due to the mismanagement of the trade by the Association entrusted with monopoly and if the Government even now cares to respect the pledges given in the past, and really anxious to protect the interests of agriculturists, they have no other course open but to make an announcement immediately terminating the monopoly of the cotton trade entrusted to the East India Cotton Association Ltd.

EVASION.

The public does not know if the Committee looked into this most important aspect of the inquiry as the report published by Government omits the evidence both oral and written submitted by individuals and public bodies. The members of the Committee must certainly have known that there was great public outcry against the administration of the trade by the East India Cotton Association and the absence of any decision on this most important and vital matter compels the writer to draw the inevitable conclusion that the Committee constituted as it was of predominant vested interests evaded this matter from their report. It is an admitted fact that vested interests are a strong force in every trade and country, and are very hard nuts to crack. But at the same time, the interests of the trade and the country, being paramount, require their extinction. The constitution of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., is entirely unsuited to the age we are living in and if it is to harmonise with the spirit of the times, it must be radically altered and substituted by a real democratic one. This can only be done by abolishing the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and the formation of an Association by the trade itself modelled on the best cotton exchanges of the world.

MR. DUBE ON "THE NEW TURKEY"

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR (RAJPUTANA), Mar. 2.

Mr. S. P. Andrews Dube, of the Servants of India Society, Lucknow, delivered an instructive and interesting lecture on his recent visit to Turkey before a crowded and distinguished gathering. After tracing the fortunes of Turkey in the last great war and the part played by Mustfa Kamal in evolving a strong triumphant nation from the ruins of a savage war. The speaker explained why the Sultanali and the Khilafat had to be abolished, and reforms introduced with a view to make Turkey a nation on modern Western line. Mr. Dube pointed out how democratic institutions were still a farce in Turkey, and concluded by saying that Turkish people having great regard for Mahatma Gandhi were watching India's struggle for freedom with intense interest.

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What the People says

THE CORPORATION INCIDENT

—:o:—

An Eye-Witness' Accounts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was an eye-witness of the memorable scenes of picketing that were enacted on in the Corporation building. The picketing was entirely peaceful and one cannot sufficiently praise the remarkable calm and dignity with which the Sevikas conducted their picketing in spite of grave provocation.

By far, the most interesting figure on that day was Mr. Chowna. He was a legendry hero to me so long. Stories about his invincible tongue and sensational Marathi speech delivered in the Corporation during the last mill-strike are still among the best and choicest in the repertory of many a wit in the city and scarcely fail to evoke laughter. I was, therefore, yearning to see him and, as if in answer to my prayer, kindly, Providence smiled on me on that day and afforded me an opportunity to watch him at close quarters. Nor was I disappointed. He was at his best, the firm refusal of the Sevikas to give him access to the hall so upset him that his tongue broke loose from restraints of reserve, prudence. He was almost livid with rage. The urchins present in the crowd giggled and could be restrained with great difficulty. Seeing him cutting capers in this fashion, some kindly gentleman from the license department came to his rescue and offered him a chair in the office room.

His eyes fell on the swing door in the corner of the room and its marvellous possibilities dawned upon him as in a flash. Mr. Chowna embarked upon the adventure, regardless of its perils. In a moment, he was under the swing-door, almost lying flat on his belly and creeping slowly and stealthily in order to dodge the Congress sentries, in the manner of a soldier fighting in the trenches. Notwithstanding all his caution, he caught the eye of the crowd who roared with frenzied delight. Subsequent reports show, however, that he succeeded in crossing the line of the Sevikas and hoisted his colours in the adjoining room of the Health Officer. It is not known however whether he won the Victoria Cross but he earned the admiring plaudits of the crowd which could not contain itself at his amazing feat.

As for Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, one found him arguing heatedly with the Sevikas. I never saw anybody, administering kicks to him and to attribute this sort of conduct to the the Sevikas would appear to be the height of levity. The charge of kicking has a propagandist touch.

I hold no brief either for the Sevikas or the City Fathers; but as an impartial on-looker I feel it necessary to say in the interest of truth that, so far as I could see, there was not the slightest tinge of violence in the activities of the Sevikas or the Congressmen.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

March 2.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, has been in Bombay throughout last year with the exception of a few days or months when he was not well. He can on no account put forth the excuse of ignorance of Police methods in Bombay especially towards members of my sex, nor can he be having a Rip Van Winkle's sleep that he woke up on the morning of that inglorious day that witnessed a most disgraceful episode in the history of the Municipal Corporation of the city. His summoning the Police force to deal with his Indian brothers and sisters, who were determined to make a strong demonstration against the city's name being associated with the obnoxious proposal to present Lord Irwin with an address, distinctly proves, if one was necessary, that he is a Government official, with the bureaucrat's mentality.

He had the temerity to state that he was informed that some "Mavalis" would enter the Corporation Hall armed with stones intended for the "Memorialawalas" and, therefore, he took the drastic step of inviting the Police. May I know from Mr. Dalal whether he would have jumped from his seat had he been informed by a Mavali dressed as a gentleman that the Deshsevikas had set fire to the staircase leading to his Chamber in the Municipal Building? would he not have investigated the truth of the statement of his informant?

Its a pity that Mr. Dalal without verifying whether his informant was correct summoned the Police.

I for one do feel intensely that Mr. Dalal must go. Thanking you, Sir.—Yours, etc.

(Miss) KASUM JAYAKAR.

February 28.

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very glad to see that Mr. K. F. Nariman came out once again to vindicate the honour of the citizens. His statement that you have published this day in your esteemed paper is the only right one in connection with the incident near the Corporation building on Monday last. It exposes thoroughly the hypocrisy of some Councillors who are always out to support the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Dalal whose conduct in this respect has been rightly described. The Municipal Secretary joined hands with the Municipal Commissioner, for keeping the Sevikas and the public out of the Corporation Hall. This is what Mr. Nariman has to say "I repeatedly requested the Secretary to make similar arrangements (as made in the past) on this occasion also as a large number of visitors of both sexes were expected but he refused to make any such arrangements as he stated he had not received instructions from the Commissioner". I really wonder as to how Mr. Nariman forgot that the Municipal Secretary is an Officer independent of the Commissioner and that he is directly under the Corporation. I admit that it was not and it is not the business of the Secretary to make proper arrangements for the accommodation of the public in the Hall but I maintain that it was his duty to request the Commissioner to make such arrangements as were done on several previous occasions. He should have anticipated the presence of the public in view of the agitation that was going on in the Press about the Viceregal address. He cannot claim shelter under the rules and take advantage of the President's absence from Bombay. It will suffice to say that there is a provision in the Corporation Rules to meet such contigencies. The Corporation should not only ask the Commissioner to apologise for his conduct but should also ask the Secretary to explain his position. The Corporation should clearly tell the Secretary that his business is to perform the Secretarial duties without fear or favour.

General Elections are now in sight and I hope you ts Editor will lead an educative propaganda so that the rate-payers realise the necessity of throwing out those wh flout public opinion.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

March 2.

SLAVERY CONDITIONS IN LIBERIA

—:o:—

Action By The League Council

A bulletin issued by the League of Nations secretariat says:—

The report of the International Commission of Enquiry into the existence of slavery and forced labour in Liberia was considered by the Council of the League of Nations in January.

This Commission, which was set up on the initiative of the Liberian Government itself, was presided over by Dr. Cuthbert Christy, appointed by the Council at the request of the Liberian Government, the other members being Dr. Charles Johnson, appointed by the American Government, and Sir Arthur Barclay, ex-President of Liberia, appointed by the Liberian Government. The subject was placed on the Council's agenda at the request of the British Government, and the representative of Liberia stated that if this had not been done, the Liberian Government itself would have taken the step.

PAWNING AND FORCED LABOUR.

The report of the Commission, based on a mass of documentation and evidence collected during its five months' mission in the country, states that, although classic slavery no longer exists as such in Liberia, slavery does exist in the form of inter-tribal domestic slavery; pawning is also recognised in the social economy of the Republic, and in some instances Americano-Liberians have abused the system for personal ends by taking women as pawns and using them to attract male labourers to their land.

Forced labour has been made use of chiefly for road construction, for completing civil compounds, military barracks, etc. This labour has been wastefully recruited and used, frequently under conditions involving systematic intimidation and illtreatment on the part of Government officials and frontier force soldiers. Labour recruited by county superintendents and district commissioners for public purposes has in many instances been diverted to private use on the farms and plantations of high Government officials and private citizens. None of this labour has been paid.

CRIMINAL COMPULSION

Contract labourers are shipped to the Spanish island of Fernando Po, and the Commission says that a large proportion of this labour, both for Fernando Po and French Gabun, has been recruited in conditions of criminal compulsion, scarcely distinguishable from slave-raiding and slave-trading. Labour employed for private purposes on privately owned plantations has been impressed on the authority of high Government officials, and the Commission finds that Vice-President Yancy and other high officials of the Government, as well as county superintendents and district commissioners, have given their sanction for the compulsory recruitment of labour for road construction, for shipment abroad and other work, with the assistance of the frontier forces, and have condoned the utilisation of this force for the purposes of physical compulsion on road construction, for the intimidation of villagers, for the humiliation and degradation of chiefs, for the imprisonment of the inhabitants, and for the convoying of gangs of captured natives to the coast, there guarding them till the time of shipment.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND MEASURES TAKEN.

The Commission made a series of recommendations for the radical reconstruction of native policy, for the removal of the present district commissioners and their substitution by European or American commissioners, for the immediate cessation of the shipment of labourers, for the eventual abolition of pawning and domestic slavery, for the curtailment of the road construction programme, for a much stricter control of the frontier force soldiers, etc.

The representative of the Liberian Government, in several communications to the Council, announced that a number of measures had already been taken and that the report, which the Government accepted in principle, would be carried out within the limits of the country's resources. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic have resigned.

The Government of the United States had transmitted to the Secretary-General for the information of Govrenments parties to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 copies of a note which it had addressed to the Liberian Government on the subject of the report.

COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS.

At the Council session, the Liberian representative said that the precarious financial situation of the country was largely responsible for existing conditions and his Government would consider with gratitude any definite proposals the League might make with a view to administrative assistance in applying certain of the recommendations. Te Council took the view that the execution of reforms must not be subordinated to the granting of material assistance, and expressed the hope that the Government would immediately put reforms in hand without awaiting the result of any investigations which the League might undertake. It suggested, amongst other things, that the Government might ratify the Convention on forced labour to which it had acceded.

The Council appointed a Committee, under the Presidency of the British Foreign Minister, to consider the question of administrative assistance, and decided to invite the Government of the United States to take such part in the meetings of the committee as might seem appropriate.

The report of the Commission of Enquiry is to be included in the documentation submitted to the next Assembly under Article 7 of the League Slavery Convention.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN KANARA DT.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 2.

Two Congress workers of Yellapur were arrested under Section 3 of Ordinance 11. Consequent on four villages, whose land revenue is Rs. 5,000 having declared no tax. It is true that Rs. 35,000 in Ankola and Rs. 25,000 in Sirsi have been collected, but most of it is from towns people and outsiders who were expected to pay. Villagers reported to be very firm.

In Siddapur the Mamlatdar asked some people to pay only half the revenue this year in two instalments and pay the rest next year. The chief Panchayat court established in Siddapur Taluka is reported to be administering justice.

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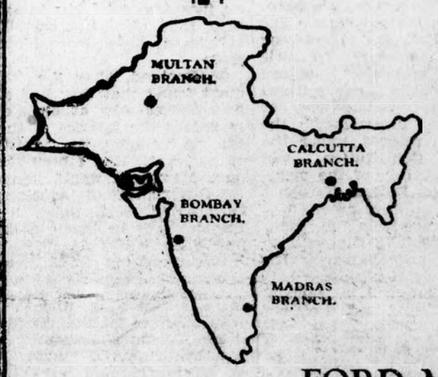

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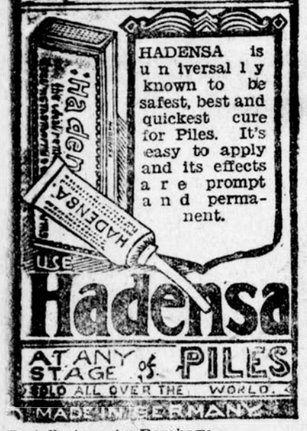

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—:o:—

REAL OBJECT OF R. T. C. PROPOSALS.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader":—

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

To-day I happened to lunch in a just completed building, that of the New School for Social Research, which ranks among the finest achievements of modern American architecture. My tables faced a moving fresco by the Mexican artist Orozco, which represented Gandhi as the prisoner of the British Empire. This reminder of the place which he holds in men's thoughts was disturbing for in my pocket I carried the page of the "New York Times" which reported the successful close of the Round Table Conference. Gladly would I have joined in the chorus of congratulation to which London abandoned itself.

A PARALYSING INFERIORITY.

There is indeed in the solution which Mr. MacDonald outlined, very much on which one may dwell with satisfaction. It unifies the whole Indian Peninsula. It people may feel that, for the first time after an interruption of a hundred and fifty years, an Indian Government will rule again at Delhi. Broadly, it is true, in the centre as in the provinces, that Indians will tax themselves, legislate for themselves, and control their administration. The safeguards are transitional: the full dignity of a self-governing Dominion is in sight. Should not these concessions and this prospect appease the paralysing Indian sense of inferiority, and release the energies of this nation for creative work?

I wished to think that it might be so, but this Mexican artist would not let me forget that the leaders whom India loves and follows are still in prison. The India, whose pulse I felt so recently, will not rejoice because bejewelled Maharajahs led the cheering in London. This Conference was a negotiation with the leaders of the day before yesterday. Once before in our history a British Government made this same attempt and failed. The Home Rule Act which satisfied Mr. Redmond and the old Nationalists went to the scrap-heap when Sinn Fein drove them from the leadership of the Irish movement. The same thing has happened in India. If Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party were to participate in an election they would emerge, in most of the Indian provinces, an irresistible majority.

THE MISSED OPPORTUNITY.

Something might still have been done to win them. This draft Constitution gives much, though it withholds something. How one regards it depends on one's mood. In the present embitterment, India, stifled by the repressive ordinances, her body bruised in our lathi charges, her eyes fixed on the jails that hold her leaders, was certain to concentrate her mind only on what we have withheld. The one chance lay in a generous action which would have startled her into a sudden attitude of friendliness and hope. An unconditional amnesty might have done it. If, without bargaining, we had flung open the prison doors, on the day when this Constitution was offered to her, she might have suspended her resistance, and examined it without the suspicions which dominate her to-day. Mr. MacDonald has missed that chance. He did, indeed, promise an amnesty, but only if he were first assured that resistance will cease. It may not be too late, even now, with the aid of mediators, to arrange a truce but the prospect is cloudy.

London reckons too confidently on splitting the Congress movement with the promise of a relatively satisfactory Constitution. Some defections there will be among the merchants class and the landowners, and the Indian Liberals, fresh from their success at the Conference, may revive their shattered party. The masses will not weigh the pros and cons of this settlement: they respond to a simple instinct of loyalty, and they will follow Gandhi. If he still refuses to believe in our sincerity (and it is not by the letter of any document that he will judge us), the struggle will go on, and it will tend to become a social and a revolutionary upheaval.

The background is a scene of sudden and general improverishment. The prices of the main crops have fallen, under the impact of the worldwide depression, with a thud that has shaken the villages one of their passivity. The peasants can no longer pay his rent and taxes, and the usurer will no longer lend. In this economic crisis a nationalist agitation may readily deepen into an agrarian revolt.

India, in the past year, has been nearing the moment when her social problems must be faced. The villages will no longer wait indefinitely for a leisurely examination of the landlord's tribute and the usurer's exactions. Already in some regions the villages are refusing to pay rent. The first self-governing Councils which meet under the new dispensation will find these issues clamouring for their attention. When one realises what turns on this decision, one begins to subject the Round Table Constitution to a new scrutiny. It may satisfy more or less adequately the ideal of nationality: it may enable merchants and manufacturers to obtain the high tariffs they demand. But how stand the balance of power between landlords and tenants, debtors and usurers?

There is no disputing that, from first to last, this is a conservative constitution. Its federal structure is modelled on that of the United States. It is an elaborate mechanism of checks and balances, carefully devised with the object of making any quick movement or any considerable change difficult, if not impossible. At the centre, and in some of the provinces, an Upper House will lie in wait to check the motions of the Lower House, and since it will be elected in two halves at an interval of years, the obsolete thought of yesterday will survive to counteract the impulse of to-day. These are the checks which have all but broken the spirit of every progressive movement in American politics. That we should recommend this model to India would seem to imply a view of her tendencies as original as it is novel. Is the pace of innovation in this ancient society perilously rapid?

AUTOCRATS.

A generation hence it may seem a gain that India should be unified in one vast Federation. But does the Labour Party realise what it is doing when it brings the princes into the Federal Assembly before they have conceded self-government to their own subjects? A very few, perhaps three or four, of these princes are beneficent and capable autocrats. The majority of them are as grasping as they are inefficient. In their territories the subject enjoys neither civil rights nor political power, and the revenues are at the unchecked disposal of the despot. These princes, under the Round Table Constitution, will nominate one third of the members of the two Federal Houses.

In this way we have provided at the centre of power in the new India an immovable Cinservative block. It will not change as Indian public opinion veers. Always it will be ranged in support of the moneyed and landed classes to which these princes belong. Always it will be the solid bulwark of every Conservative interest in India, and will combine with the landlords, the manufacturers and the merchants against the few representatives of the tenants and the workers who may find their way into the closely guarded chambers of this Parliament.

A PREMIUM ON INTOLERANCE.

One must suppose that the Labour Party did this thing with its eyes closed. The clever Conservative officials who engineered this premature federal manoeuvre knew very well what they did. These princes are rarely free agents. They are watched by vigilant "residents" at their courts, who exact unswerving loyalty, though they may wink at royal vices. If the abler type of bureaucrat is reconciled to the conception of a federal quasi-Dominion, it is because he views these princes as his body-guard. They will stand at Delhi as a bulwark against social change. The time for federation will arrive only when the people of the Indian States can freely elect their own representatives to the Sovereign Assembly.

If this is the worst blot on the Constitution from the standpoint of the Indian masses, it does not stand alone. The inevitable result of summoning to the Round Table the representatives only of the older generation was that the paralysing communal dissensions prevailed to the end. Neither the Congress Party, nor the youth which stands to the left of it, cares for these old rivalries of Moslem and Hindoo. Had they consented to attend, the pressure for joint electorates would have been irresistible.

The arrangement by which the electors of each religion vote in separate constituencies cannot endure for ever, but while it lasts it will be difficult to create parties based on any social programme. It is system which puts a premium on intolerance, and drives into the background the few Indian groups which have began to think in terms of economic realism. The British Government ought, I think, to have made the grant of self-government dependent on the acceptance by the various groups of Indian Diehards of a single roll of citizenship.

THE HANDICAP OF ILLITERACY.

Finally, the qualification for citizenship, alike in federal and provincial elections, remains on a property basis, though the qualification will be lowered. There are certainly difficulties in the way of univesal franchise. The masses are illiterate; the Moslem women might not venture into the mans' world of the polling booth. But even to-day a great proportion of the propertied voters cannot read, while many who are literate have no vote. The impression that gained in these villages was that we exaggerate the handicap of illiteracy. The venacular papers are read aloud to the village: I watched a group listening alternately to articles in a Moslem and a Hindoo paper. These villagers do their thinking in the mass: as a mass they suffer: as a mass they would vote.

We have been properly careful to safeguard minority rights. In the process we have forgotten the majority—the millions of tenants, landless labourers and artisans, who under this Constitution go defenceless. The tenants are the mass of the population in Northern India. I could cite official figures which show that, on the average, three-fourths of the produce of every little holding go into the landlord's pocket: one-fourth goes to feed the tenant's family and to enrich the usurer. That landlord and that usurer will have votes. Even without the aid of the princely contingent their representatives will dominate every Indian Chamber. In every question of taxation and land-tenure, the voice of the tenants, if it is heard at all all, will be drowned. It will find as already it is finding—ways of making itself heard outside this conservative Constitution.

"FORCE THE HEAVEN-BORN TO RETRENCH!"

—:o:—

Karachi M.L.C. On Official Methods In Sind.

In the course of his budget speech in the Bombay Council Mr. Haji Mir Mahomd Baloch said:—

I can well appreciate the fact that owing to depression everywhere Government income is decreased but at the same time I find on the Budget that there is an increase of 4 lakhs in expenditure, then why not curtail the salaries of high Government Officers?

In England, when the Government found that they had a deficit budget they at once decided to reduce the salaries of the high officials including the ministers by 10 per cent. Had I been the Finance Member I would have told the Government of India and the Government of England that this Presidency is incapable of bearing any more taxation.

Government should force their covenandted servants to accept a reduction in salaries in view of the fact that price of food, grain, clothing and house rent have come down. If a reduction in the travelling allowance and the daily Bhatta of councillors and servants has been made and agreed by us all willingly, the convenanted service also should come forward and say that they are willing to serve on a reasonable reduction.

The salaries of some of the high officials in this Presidency are far higher than the salary of the Prime Minister of England itself. I request the honourable members of this House not to support any further taxation on any account, no matter what the Honourable the Finance Member says in support of his bills.

A WAIL FROM SIND.

I wish now to raise a voice, however weak it may be, on behalf of the down-trodden ryots of my province of Sind which appears to have been looked upon by the Bombay Presidency as its step-child. Compared to the income which Sind give to the Bombay Presidency, the expenditure on the province of Sind is comparatively very small and I will presently show you how.

As against 6,000 miles of metalled roads in the Bombay Presidency proper, we have only 68 miles of metalled roads in Sind, and that two from Karachi city to a few points around it such as Drigh Road which is used by the Military, or the salt works or the site where the Europeans have their club and where they play. As for bridges, there are practically none and there is no expenditure on bridges on nullahs although every year we see an expenditure of 15 lakhs in the Bombay Presidency proper for pools and nullahs.

As regards literacy, as against 10 per cent in the Presidency proper, we have about 7 per cent in Sind and of that about 2 per cent represents the literacy of the Muslim community in a province with a Muslim majority. Although there are 3 or 4 colleges maintained by Government in the Bombay Presidency, in Sind there is not even one.

As regards the various Government services, in spite of the 50 per cent limit laid down by Government for Sind Muslims, there is not yet even 2 per cent in the offices line; in the clerical line, there is about 10 per cent, but no even one accountant from the Muslim community. As for irrigation, I will speak on this department when the Irrigation budget comes up for discussion.

"EMPERORS"

The Officers in the Revenue, the Police or the Engineering Department in Sind look upon themselves not as the servants of the public but something like Emperors who have to rule over their ryots as emperors rule over their subjects. Leave aside the poor ryots: let us take the case of persons who have been or are members of this Honourable Council or of the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State. I will give an instance or two of the way in which the Police Department deal with such persons regardless of their status in life or in these legislative bodies. The mighty Police Department did not hesitate a minute in searching the house of the late Honourable Mr. Bhurgri, who was once a member of this very House and a member of the Assembly and also of the Council of State. The Police did not either care a jot for the status of Mr. Noor Mahomed, Vakil, who was a member of this House, and carried out a search of his house. These searches took place in 1919. We all know how Khan Bahadur Sher Mahomed Bijarani, who was and is even now a member of this House, was arrested and sent to jail. Syed Nabi Baksh Shah, a member of this House, was arrested, subjected to a lot of indignities and was in jail for a year and ultimately acquitted. Sufi Kalandar Bakhsh, also a member of this House, was subjected to the horrors and the troubles and expenses of defending false charges three times, and ultimately acquitted. Sardar Wahidbux Bhutto, a member of the Legislative Assembly and now a member of the present Council here was also the victim of police proceedings and was after all acquitted. In the Larkana town riot about 105 persons were arrested and locked up in jail for several months but who were, after a protracted trial let off. Of these 105 persons two died in prison and out of the rest, there was no evidence against eleven persons.

Khan Bahadur Dil Murad Khan and Sheth Abdul Razak and others of Jacobabad were arrested in connection with a murder case and were released after a long time. So, the police do not care even for the M.L.C.'s. What have the Government done to the police for setting up these false cases. The police, the engineering department and the revenue department are harassing the people. The people are reduced to such a condition that they are unable to pay off the instalments of their takavi loans, let alone the payment of land revenue. I strongly oppose the proposals for fresh taxation, and I hope that the Honourable Members on this side of the House will support me in what I have said.

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Terukuni ,,	12000	....	3 Mar.
Ilyo ,,	5962	26 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	....	@24 Mar
Fokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Haruna ,,	10500	....	7 April
Kaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,

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Chichibu ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

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Chichibu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Kinugawa ,,	8th Mar.	20th ,,
Kamogawa Maru	10th ,,	20th ,,
Tatsuta ,,	12th ,,	25th ,,
Kamakura ,,	27th ,,	5th April

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Higher Prices Looked For

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their market report dated 2nd inst., make following observations regarding the present show of Cotton markets:—

AMERICANS.

The firmness in the Home markets has continued and over the week values are from 13 to 19 points higher in New York. On the 24th ultimo—the first tender day against the March contracts—heavy notices were issued and promptly stopped by the Co-operative Associations and the large Spot Houses. The good carrying premiums ahead make such an operation a profitable one and so long as they exist we do not think there will be any difficulty in finding a home for whatever cotton is thrown against the Spot position. Following the lopping of these notices a jump of some quarter of a csnt occurred and at the advance it was reported that the Farm Board were free sellers of the New York May position. This was taken in some quarters as an indication that this Body were seekink to check the advance, and general profit taking by recent buyers caused a small setback. Cabling under date of the 28th ultimo our Liverpool Agents state that in their opinion the reaction cannot go much further as the improvement in the trade demand continues and definite signs of a broadening in the enquiry are discernible. The issue of an acreage reduction estimate by Fossicks of 15 per cent and talk of too much rain from Arkansas eastward had little effect on values, but after the few days of uncertainty, the close of the week saw a return to the firm undertone that has characterised the markets of the last few weeks. Reports from America indicate a much improved domestic demand for grey goods and a further expansion in the number of working spindles.

While natural reactions will undoubtedly be seen, we continue to favour the constructive side and advise purchases preferably in Liverpool which is still too cheap compared with America and Bombay.

BOMBAY.

A nervous tone has been in evidence during the week. After advancing to Rs. 224½ for Broach A/May on hope sof a speedy settlement of the political situation, a sharp decline to Rs. 208½ was seen on Saturday as a result of a combination of great nervousness as to the Budget announcement and talk of a deadlock in the political conversations now going on in Delhi. Good use was made of the decline by Japanese and European Exporters who were heavy buyers of all the Futures contracts. With the Budget out of the way and cotton left free of any Duty—either import or export—it is expected that trade demand will very quickly restore confidence in the essentially sound position of Indian cotton. The political situation is an enigma at the moment but as pessimism has little that commends itself to us, we prefer to take the view that a settlement is not far distnat. This cannot fail to influence values favourably and we look for higher prices.

WORLD'S RICE SITUATION

Production And Exports

Messrs. The Oriental Rice Trading Co. have issued the following report dated Rangoon, 24th February:—

PRODUCTION.

Second all India sown official and non-official report is 78427000 acres, including Burma, Madras, United Provinces and Hyderabad; figures are not available, but it is not less than last year. The crop is generally good. Burma has cultivated 93000 acres more than last, year and the yield will be 200,000 tons greater than the corresponding year. The total surplus will be 500,000 tons more than required for export.

Country	Area Sown.	Yield (Rough Rice).
Formosa	1517000	1343000
Japan 0	7941000	11623000
Siam	4592000	2943000
Korea	3970000	3426000
United States of America	960000	331000
Italy	360000	641000
Java	7599000	4769000
Madura	121000	473000

Saigon.—The principle purchasers of Saigon Rice during the month of December 1930 and for the whole years 1930, and 1929 were, in Metric Tons:—

	Dec. 1930.	1930.	1929.
France	12558	203610	
French Reunion	4629	19766	199863
Hongkong	8714	307222	378429
Shanghai		152561	37901
Netherlands East Indies	6593	112092	191629
Singapore	8548	87912	103751
China (other than Shanghai)		37753	21954
Japan		33570	43341
Senegal		17311	4022
Cuba		16334	23915
United Kingdom	508	15574	79223
India	661	14939	49017
South Africa	570	9334	3993
Holland		6300	
Belgium	100	2770	5212
Germany		1701	1387
Ceylon		426	
Phillippines		356	81095
Coastal	455	11762	
Other Countries	43323	7023	28661
Total	43357	1058316	1256887

New Crop.—It is assumed that the exportable surplus of Saigon Rice for 1931 will be 15,00,000 tons over and above the 2 lacs tons supposes to be the belance of the old crop.

Tonkin has also some 5 lacs tons available for export.

All Eastern Rice.—An estimate shows that the following countries have the following amounts exportable in excess of the nominal exports:—

	Tons.
Indo China (Saigon)	5,00,000
Burma	3,00,000
Siam	5,00,000
Java	3,55,000

Japan Crop.—1930 Rice Crop officially estimated 331 million bushels, increase of 34 million bushels as compared with 1929.

Korean Crop.—Estimated 95 million bushels, an increase of 28 million bushels.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM SIAM.

	Tons.	
1926	12,98,801	
1927	16,97,683	
1928	15,19,932	
1929	11,55,012	
1930	10,00,000	(approx)
1931	17,00,000	(exportable surplus)

Export of Rice from Saigon during January 1931 and the preceding years were:—

	1931.	1930.
France & Reunion	14143	9454
Hongkong	15716	39395
Shanghai and other China Ports		16343
Japan	51	508
Strait Settlements	3622	3991
Netherlands W. Indies (Java)	13200	21668
South Africa		2558
New Caledonia	1042	
Belgium	500	
India	328	2120
Coastal	955	
Others	32	167
Total	50089 estimate.	93204 actual.

For the whole year 1550000 1058316

Saigon Market Report for January 1931 says, "Producers continue to hold back their stocks in the hope of better times, though Saigon still compare with rates quoted in Siam and Burma. Rates in Burma are 3 per cent to 5 per cent below those in Saigon.

Japan Crop.—It is estimated that the Crop of Japan Rice for 1931 will be about 10 lacs more than the crop of 1930.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 3.

May	11.33—.02
July	11.58 + .03
October	11.86 + .04
December	12.06 + .07
January	12.13 + .03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 3.

March	11.13 + .05
May	11.35 + .04
Middling Spot	10.86

New York, Mar. 3.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	11.12
May	11.33
July	11.59

New York: Noon Call—

March	unquoted
May	11.36
July	11.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 31,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent. 22,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Estimated Spot Sales 6,000 bales
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report dated London, Feb. 11th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £140,350,917 on the 4th instant (as compared wth £139,485,856 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £7,274,705 since the 31st December 1930.

The shipment of bar gold which arrived from South Africa this week amounted to about £708,000, none of which was available in the open market yesterday, having been sold forward. However, about £325,000 from an outside source was on offer and was disposed of at the fixed price of 84s. 11-1/4d. per fine ounce.

The whole of this gold was consigned to Belgium, who again appears as an important purchaser in the London market.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week have resulted in a net influx of £175,695. Receipts totalled £254,711, of which £250,000 was in sovereigns from South Africa, and withdrawals consisted of £25,000 in sovereigns taken for export and £54,016 in bar gold.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of January last amounted to 914,576 fine ounces, as compared with 908,492 fine ounces for December 1930 and 882,801 fine ounces for January 1930.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 2nd instant to mid-day on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Roumania	679,430
Brazil	623,962
British West Africa	44,018
British South Africa	1,094 584
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	80,940
British India	190,405
Other coultries	18,530
	£2,731,869

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	92,300
Belgium	387,300
Fraece	1,250,892
Switzerland	17,550
British India	18,823
Other countries	11,390
	£1,778,252

SILVER.

The week under review opened with prices at 12.5/8d. for cash and 12.9/16d. for two months delivery, but, on the 6th instant, free selling on account of the Indian Bazaars and China found the market poorly supported and caused a sharp fall of 1/2d. to 12.1/8d. and 12.1/16d. A further fall of 1/8d. on the 9th instant brought quotations down to yet another record low level, namely 12d. for cash and 11.15/16d. for two months'. The low prices thus reached attracted buying, support being given by the India Bazaars who bought silver for prompt shipment as well as to cover bear sales; consequently the market made a good recovery, especially as sellers showed more reluctance following steadier advices from Shanghai. The free selling from America has not continued; on the contrary American operators have been keen buyers at the lower rates. China has both bought and sold.

A premium on silver for cash delivery was re established during the week and varied between 1/16d. and 1/8d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 2nd instant to mid-day on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	9,856
Java	25,350
U. S. A.	145,371
Mexico	19,524
Other countries	10,131
	£210,232

EXPORTS.

	£
British India	487,534
Other countries	12,960
	£500,494

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.75
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.95
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.15
Oomra, Good	4.15
Oomra, Fully Good	4.35
Oomra, Fine	4.55
Bengal, Good	3.95
Bengal, Fully Good	4.10
Bengal Fine	4.25
Scinde, Fully Good	4.10
Scinde, Fine	4.25
Scinde, Superfine	4.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

March	9.59
May	9.63
July	9.72
September	9.83
October	9.88
November	9.91
January	10.02
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	10.10

INDIAN EDUCATION

—:o:—

Sir P. Hartog On Future Development

Sir Philip Hartog, Chairman of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission on Education, in mail week afternoon gave the first of a series of three public lectures at Bedford College, University of London, on the problems of modern India. Sir Theodore Morison presided.

Sir Philip Hartog sketched in broad outline and with a historical background the evolution of primary, secondary, and university education in India. He showed that the educational progress of the Moslems had been retarded by many causes, and especially by the conflict of the old Government ideal of religious neutrality with the intense Moslem desire for religious teaching in the schools, in strong contrast with the absence of any such desire on the part of the vast majority of the Hindus. We knew that kind of difficulty in England. It was not the only educational difficulty arising out of the great Hindu-Moslem problem—a problem which confronted daily every provincial director of education. As to the difficulties put in the way of the Depressed Classes, he felt that there was only one policy that would be effective—the policy of refusing Government aid to every school that did not treat them fairly.

If they compared the present educational system of India with that of England, or Germany, or France they would have to say that at every stage it fell behind the systems of those countries; and yet in every part there were features whose excellence gave real hope, since they suggested that the imperfections were due to historic and not to inherent, or at any rate not to insuperable, obstacles.

An earnest Quaker missionary had predicted that under the new regime there would be a counter-revolution in education, which would no longer be Western but Eastern. That this prediction must not be taken too lightly was shown by a striking book on "National Education in India," published some 10 years ago by the late Lala Rajpat Rai. He warned India of that Chauvinistic danger and of the attempt of his country to console herself for the present by contemplating the glories of the past. If India was now to take the place she claimed among the nations she must, as Lajpat Rai suggested, abandon not her just pride, but her absorpion in the past and much of her conservatism. In the realm of science there were no national boundaries. It was for physics, not Indian physics, that Sir C. V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize. In literature, art, philosophy, religion, there were boundaries no doubt but boundaries crossed and recrossed with mutual profit by the greatest of nationals. The greatest of Indian living writers, Sir Rabindranath Tagore was no less Indian because of his profound Western culture.

Sir Philip Hartog added that he did not believe that a fresh isolation of India from the thought of the world was possible in these days, when the word was carried by a thousand new channels over land and sea from the mind and heart that had conceived it to the minds and hearts of unknown far-off millions. Moreover, he had faith in those younger Indians whom he had known in the world of education—patriots with the faith and courage to recognize faults, and weaknesses which if would no longer be possible to attribute to others. They would need courage to combat not only conservatism but a sentimentalism in public opinion which too often took pity on the incompetent individual to the detriment of the public cause. Indian legislative bodies, administrators and teachers had indeed a colossal task before them—a task moral as well as intellectual. The way in which they faced and discharged that task would affect not only the destinies of the millions of India but those of whole world.—"Times."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

	Opening	Closing
March	6.01	6.01 + .02
April		6.04 + .01
May	6.10	6.08—
June		6.12—
July	6.19	6.17—
August		6.20—.01
September		6.23—.01
October	6.30	6.27—.01
November		6.30—.02
December		6.34—.01
January	6.40	6.37 .02
February 1932		6.41—.02
March 1932		6.45—.02
Middling Spot		6.15—

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How Viceroy Observed Sabbath

ALL-DAY INTERVIEWS AND NOCTURNAL DISCUSSIONS.

A Turn In The Tide Of Discussions Averts Crisis

DELHI, March 2.

No. 1 Daryaganj, the historic residence of Dr. Ansari, presented the spectacle of a beehive of politicians, journalists and businessmen on Sunday. The eyes of the whole world seemed to be turned on it since within its walls and within the walls of the Viceroy's House later on, was to be decided the fate of a great country, the fate of an Empire, shall I say, nay, the fate of the world.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION.

It had become generally known on Saturday that the communication received by the Working Committee from the Government of India was extremely unsatisfactory and had shattered what hope there was for a compromise.

While the contents of the said communication have been guarded as a close secret, it appears that, on all the four major issues, namely, (1) the police inquiry; (2) withdrawal of punitive police and its assessment; (3) breaches of Salt Law and Government's policy, and (4) the right of peaceful picketing. The Government communication was most unsatisfactory, as was already pointed out in general terms in these columns.

It appears that it had been arranged that the Viceroy would send his final conclusion to Mahatmaji on Saturday and Mahatmaji should send his note on picketing in return. Both were simultaneously sent by accident and must have crossed on the way.

A FINAL "GOODBYE"?

On Sunday the Working Committee held a final meeting and decided that while Mahatmaji should still try, in fulfilment of his promise given to the world at large, of exploring all avenues of peace, in case the Government was not prepared to meet the Congress demands in a spirit of honourable compromise, Mahatmaji should deliver a reply finally drafted by the Working Committee on its behalf and say a final goodbye.

The letter, it is learnt, was not presented since discussions took a very hopeful and unexpected turn.

INTERMEDIARIES

On Sunday morning, while the Working Committee was sitting, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri arrived and addressed the members for about an hour. As soon as he left Mian Shah Nawaz, who had seen the Viceroy's Secretary in the morning, arrived and had a talk with the Committee members and Mahatmaji. He left for the Viceroy's House soon afterwards and had a talk with the Viceroy. Thus, intermediaries had been busy the whole morning.

In the Viceroy's House also there seemed to be no lack of visitors. Early after breakfast the Viceroy had a talk with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Soon after he had a long talk with the Home Member. As soon as the Home Member left, the Secretary of the Foreign and Political Department was called. Soon after Mian Shah Nawaz arrived. Then followed Mr. Sastri. The Viceroy had hardly finished lunch when he was closetted with Mahatma Gandhi.

Both talked till 6 p. m.

The Viceroy had a short interval of 45 minutes, after which the Executive Council, perhaps for the first time met at a short notice on a Sunday at such an inconvenient hour as 6-45 p. m.

The Executive Council sat till 9 p. m.

MEETING TILL MIDNIGHT.

At 9 p. m., the Viceroy again met Mahatma Gandhi and exactly at midnight their meeting came to a close.

This was how Lord Irwin, an English country gentleman, spent his Sunday.

Mahatma Gandhi also had one of the busiest days. It was at 1-45 p.m. that his colleagues left him and he boarded his car for the Viceroy's House. He returned to his residence at 6-10 p.m. After his frugal meal, the Working Committee met and sat up to 8-45 p.m. with a short interval for prayers. He reached the Viceroy's House exactly at 9 and left it at 5 minutes past midnight.

In the way he was joined by Mr. Birla, Seth Jamnalal and Mrs. Naidu. He walked for one hour and reached his residence at 1-10.

AWATING NEWS.

During the time Mahatmaji was away No. 1 Daryaganj was kept full of waiting journalists, businessmen and politicians. In the verandah sat some foreign and Indian journalists exchanging notes. Inside sat members of the Working Committee engaged in superficial conversation, but carefully keeping a note of the time. In another group sat Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Birla and Lala Shri Ram of Delhi building their own speculations.

As the evening crept on, the atmosphere of hopelessness began to change and it was felt that Mahatmaji could not have stayed so long if there had been a break. And when Mahatmaji later arrived, the news that conversations were to be continued caused relief.

In the meantime Trunk Telephone calls from Calcutta, Ajmer, Indore, Hydrabad, Karachi, and Bombay were received all the day, including hundred calls from the city in the "Hindustan Times" office, for information about the negotiations.

"IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS."

"I shall have a very happy sleep and so will you to-night," the Viceroy is reported to have said to Mahatmaji as they parted at mid-night.

The Mahatma looked in the best of his spirits as he emerged from Viceregal Lodge and is reported to have been much impressed by the idea which the Viceroy seems to have conveyed to him that Lord Irwin like himself was determined to settle things.

Mr. Sen Gupta, Babu Shiv Parshad, Mr. Sri Prakash and others who had gone to sleep, were awakened and asked to be ready for the Working Committee's informal meeting. By 12-30 almost all the members were up and ready in the verandah, awaiting Mahatmaji's arrival. It was 1-5 a.m. that Mahatmaji returned was and received by the members of the Working Committee and the Press correspondents.

"You are still awake; you must all have full sleep"—with these words Mahatmaji replied to the greetings of the members of the Working Committee. He was then submitted to a volley of questions by the Press correspondents who had beseiged him.

Q.—"Can you give us something to night?"

A.—"No, I am sorry, not yet".

Q.—"Are you seeing the Viceroy again?"

A.—"Yes. On Tuesday".

Q.—"When?"

A.—"In the afternoon at 2-30 p.m."

Q.—"Are you hopeful?"

A.—"That you shouldn't ask me (laughter). Don't pump me more than what I say". (Laughter).

Q.—"Are you going to start your silence now" asked a member of the Working Committee."

A.—"Yes. After I have talked to you all."—"The Hindustan Times."

QUESTION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY

—:o:—

Britain Starts Negotiations

SIR M. LIMPSON IN NANKING

LONDON, March 3.

Rugby.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister at Peking, arrived at Nanking on Sunday and during his visit to the seat of National Government discussion on the question of Extra-territoriality will be pursued. Preliminary conversations with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs have already begun, and it is hoped that a settlement of the whole question may result. The recent British policy in China is based on Memorandum of December 1926. The memorandum recognized that with the stabilisation of political conditions extra-territoriality, which within the past thirty years has undergone considerable modifications, could not be maintained. Negotiations in 1929 were interrupted owing to internal troubles culminating in Civil War, but when at its conclusion it appeared that the Nanking Government was firmly established the time appeared ripe for further resumption. Accordingly in September last Sir M. Lampson presented a draft agreement to which the Chinese Government replied in December with a counter draft. These documents have been carefully studied and have prepared the way for the present negotiations which have been begun on the presumption that the Chinese Government now controls the internal situation.—B. O. W.

KEEP UP SWADESHI

—:o:—

Help Indian Shipping Insurance, Etc.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

At the annual general meeting of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association held to-day Lala Jaswantrai, the retiring president who was re-elected president for the current year for the fourth time successively said that last year was the most eventful year in the annals of Indian trade and commerce. The Indian Mercantile Community had come to realize that politics and economics cannot be held in two water-tight compartments. The Federation of Indian Chambers' of Commerce felt that economic freedom was essential to political peace and the business minds had been convinced that unless the fiscal policy was entirely in India's hands the country cannot march to prosperity. Referring to Gandhi-Irwin talks, he said no scheme would satisfy India which did not grant full fiscal autonomy. The speaker was of opinion that Lord Irwin had done a wise thing in conferring with Mahatma Gandhi the recognized spokesman of the nation.

THE ONLY RAY.

Depression was the only word to describe the present general trade outlook. Commodity prices had touched the lowest level within last 40 years. Agriculturists cannot realize even the cost of production. Almost all Provincial budgets show deficits. Central budget show an immense deficit. Amidst all this gloom Swadeshi is the one brightening ray for it has revived and sustained several small industries and given much needed impetus to the textile mill industry. Concluding he appealed to merchants to keep alive swadeshi spirit and to patronize Indian Shipping, Insurance etc.

TROUBLE IN E. I RLY. WORKSHOPS

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Leaflet announcing a meeting of workspeople of E. I. Rly. Workshops at Lillooah was broadcast yesterday and to-day and as a result of the rumour of dismissal of men without pay obtained currency.

Notice under Section 144 was served on Mr. K. C. Mitter, former Secretary, E. I. Rly. Labour Union, prohibiting his entry into the area. Mr. Mitter was to have addressed the meeting, but intimated about the Police orders he with workers left the place, and Police pickets guarding the area.

BENEFITS OF SEPARATION AND NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS

—:o:—

Burma Governor's Speech

RANGOON, March 3.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce this after Sir Charles Innes, the Governor, replied to one or two of the points raised by the President. The most important of this point relates to safeguards for British commerce in the new constitution for Burma and the British business community's claim for adequate representation on any body or bodies that may be set up to deal with many problems resultant from the acceptance of the principle of separation. His Excellency recognised the need for safeguards on behalf of British and Indian commercial communities in the new constitution and added that the need was recognised. He pointed out that after acceptance of the principle of separation at the Round Table Conference the Burma Committee which was set up expressed the opinion that legitimate interests of Indians and other minorities would be safeguarded.

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION IS FRAMED

As for India the principle of barring unfair discrimination had been established. The principle being obviously just and right it was clearly showed to apply also to Burma—not only in respect of this Chamber but also in respect of the Indian mercantile community in Burma. How it should be made effective was a matter which would require consideration, when the new constitution was being framed, but his Excellency could promise the Chamber that they would be given ample opportunity for pressing their views whether His Majesty's Government would send out a Commission of Enquiry or whether they would hold some kind of Conference in London or elsewhere to frame a constitution for Burma.

EUROPEAN—BURMAN RELATIONS

If a Conference was held he has no doubt that important minority communities, including the British community here, would be given adequate representation upon it. As regards attacks on British commercial community in Burma, His Excellency remarked that they were one of the symptoms of general unrest in the country and when that unrest would die away he had no doubt that relations between Burmans and Europeans would again be on a friendly footing, for racial feeling was quite foreign to the Burman character.

BENEFITS OF SEPARATION

Turning to increased protecting duty on galvanised steel he remarked that the remedy lay in separation. Speaking generally the Governor said that expanding sources of revenue were reserved to India Government and stagnant sources were reserved to provincial governments. That was another matter in which separation should benefit Burma greatly. Referring to the gloomy account of present trading, while not indulging in any facile optimism, His Excellency said if only the present political turmoil subsided he was sure that a great improvement would take place in the economic side also and it would be easier to tide over the present difficulties.—A.P.

Fate Of Scullin Govt. Hanging In Balance

—:o:—

LONDON, March 3.

Sydney.—In the reconstituted Cabinet Mr. Scullin is Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Industry; Theodore is Treasurer. As the Senate is expected to reject the Government's proposal to expand currency by eighteen millions sterling, the possibility of dissolution of Parliament is looming large.

A meeting of the Nationalist caucus to-day decided to move a vote of 'non-confidence' in the Scullin Government at the earliest opportunity, probably on Thursday.—Reuter.

Heavier Deficit Next Year

—:o:—

SIR JOHN'S PLEA FOR STRICT ECONOMY

LORD COLWYN ON "STARVING OF LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES

LONDON, March 3.

"Those who are listless and indifferent must be awakened, those who are despondent must face the peril with new courage and determination," declared Sir John Simon speaking at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to-day. He said that the present peril in its inherent gravity and possible outcome was comparable to the situation at the beginning of war. There seemed every reason to fear, on the present basis of taxation, that a heav deficit of this year might be followed by a still heavier deficit next year. It was essential to maintain the budget equilibrium. Limits of direct taxation had been reached. Sudden and substantial reductions of actual outlay could not be devised but the policy of strict economy would restore confidence in the industry. "We must unite without party bickering and without rushing to the revival of ancient fiscal feuds to overcome our temporary difficulties, preserve our standard of living and, by strict economy and bold resolve, to return to our former prosperity."

INDIA'S FAMINE DAYS RECALLED.

Lord Colwyn, who presided, said that the condition in the cotton industry had for years been a nightmare. He recalled that nobody had subscribed to the great famine in India with greater kindness and devotion than Lancashire cotton operatives, and he wanted to ask Mahatma Gandhi if he wished to starve the operatives.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling on the Government and local authorities to cease all expenditure unless absolutely necessary.—Reuter.

ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIAN GOVT.

—:o:—

League Committee To Draw Up Concrete Plan

LONDON, March 3.

The Liberian Committee of the League of Nations Council which has been meeting at the Foreign Office since 27th February under the chairmanship of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood has concluded its sittings. It decided to invite Mr. Brunot, a prominent French official, who has great administrative experience of the Ivory Coast as general administration expert, M. Ligthort, a prominent banker of the Dutch Indies as Finance expert, and a health expert to be designated by the Health organisation of the League, to draw up a concrete plan of assistance to the Liberian Government. These experts will proceed to Liberia as soon as possible to study the situation on the spot in close touch with Liberian Government.—Reuter.

Donations To Kanya Maha Vidyalaya

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JULLUNDUR CITY, Mar. 1.

Shrimati Rani Champavati Partapgirji Narsingirji, of Hyderabad Deccan, visited this institution lately and was pleased to contribute Rs. 2,500 towards the building fund for new rooms to be erected to complete the fourth wing of the Kanya hostel, and Rs. 100 towards the Charkha fund and Rs. 65/8/- for medals to be awarded to the deserving students.

(Continued from column 7)

ment. The suppressed agony of heart, at the continuance of police brutality, the subdued though triumphant note of national spirit and strength and the fearless and truthful advocacy of the right of India to run her own government, indicated in the two provisions regarding the Salt Law and Liquor traffic, have convinced many a friend and a sympathiser that the Mahatma is not at all an unreasonable man to deal with and that a settlement is even now possible, if only it can be had on honourable terms.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEARCH FOR REMEDY.

(BY PROF. N. G. RANGA.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Problem of unemployment is assuming dangerous proportions and is causing not a little worry to the present government. The stoppage of work in the weaving sheds of Lancashire has worsened matters and the enquiry into the railwaymen's wages has also something to do with the general feeling of helplessness that prevails everywhere. The Bank Directors homilies and their monthly surveys have only confirmed the general impression that no two people are able to agree upon the proper solution to this muddle of unemployment.

ECONOMISTS' SOLUTION

Mr. Keynes, the demi-god of Cambridge economists has sound the first alarm against the Rothermere mad cry of economy and has urged the people to spend more and more in order to help the wholesalers and others to get rid of the stocks hanging too heavily on their hands and thus stimulate business and dispel the general atmosphere of drab depression. Dr. Cannan, the tin-god of London Economists has, once in his glorious career, agreed with his distinguished Cambridge contemporary in advising people to come forward with their deposits and spend as freely though carefully as possible.

CITY OPINION.

On the other hand, the city authorities, with the significant exception of Mr. MacKenna, that distinguished and gifted ex-Chancellor of Exchequer, have decided upon a crusade of economy and are determined do persuade as many as possible not to spend a pie more than what is absolutely necessary. Lord Grey, Sir Robert Horne and Sir Earnest Benn and other champions of lost causes and blind alley gospels have decided upon an economy campaign and are strenuously attempting to block the way for money from flowing into the hands of Producers' what a relief it is, to find sensible advice coming from the Director-General of the Midland Bank who, as on other occasions, has parted company with his associates in the city and has boldly declared himself in favour of a free and easy flow of money from consumers to the Producers.

What one wonders at is the glib talk of nonsense, coming from such high authorities as the city men. The very same Bank directors deplored the fact that they were over burdened by the too high dividends, which could not earn any interest at all and who explained away their inability to show higher dividends for the past year by the fact that too much money was pouring in while there were no borrowers to make it yield interest. Yet they had the courage—shall I say stupidity to trace up and advise the people of England—their customers—not to spend any money. These distinguished authorities, who are anxious that we should believe them when they say that politicians do not know what they are talking about, are convinced that the money that goes into the coffers of the Government is lost to the nation and therefore, people should refuse, so they say, to pay as high taxes as at present. Yet they themselves are anxious that the State should spend money upon national services and should float fresh loans to liquidate old loans so that their Banks can transact more work and earn more dividends. Again these so-called authorities of the city are blind to the fact that most of the money that goes into the coffers of the State returns, sooner or later—certainly later if their slogan of economy is accepted—to the people, thus quickening the processes of adjustment between the producers and consumers. When properly analysed, it will be found that the doctrines of these gentlemen are self-contradictory and, therefore, do not deserve more than a passing notice.

NON-PARTY SOLUTION.

Coming to the latest suggestion of a National Royal Commission or Committee of the Privy Council to deal with this problem of unemployment on a non-party national basis, I must say that the authors of this scheme are rather shrewd people who are adept in diverting the people's mind from the main point. Surely, such a scheme can work, only when all the political parties can agree upon the virtues of the present capitalist system or and are prepared to go step by step, accepting those programmes of work that are agreed upon from time to time. First of all, I seriously doubt if the Labour Party is prepared to accept all that is implied in such a scheme. I can certainly imagine Mr. Garvin of the Observer championing it, as the first glimpse of light, showing that after all capitalist system is the only one that can deliver the goods. But I cannot conceive any emergency which may succeed in making the Socialists agree to this final declaration of defeat to their theory and ideal.

LIB-LABS. AGREEMENT.

But what is possible and most likely is for all parties to agree to co-operate in a Committee on unemployment, the final decision and the consequent responsibility resting with the government of the day. In fact it is just this remedy that was suggested by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, soon after he came into office and was finally refused by Mr. Baldwin. There are yet some signs that Mr. Lloyd George may be inclined to co-cperate more steadily, effectively and heartily with the government, provided the Socialists are prepared to carry out some of the main schemes, outlined by the Liberal manifesto on unemployment. Indeed, it is just this opinion that is favoured in many responsible quarters among the Socialists.

PREMIER'S SPEECHES.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note the Premier's speeches at Watford and —and the confident note struck in them regarding the tenure of the present government. It is, moreover, encouraging that the Electoral Reform Bill and Trade Disputes Amendment Bill should have received their second readings without encountering much Parliamentary opposition, so far, the Government has had an easy sailing and the Round Table Conference has certainly enhanced its reputation and position in the House. Sir John Simon's failure to materially influence his party and Mr. Winston Churchill's blundering crusade against India have contributed and will contribute a lot in making Liberals more agreeable and anxious to come to a more or less permanent agreement with the present Government.

SILVER CRISIS.

China is suffering acutely from the drastic fall in the value of silver and the resulting unsettling of her foreign exchanges. The Chinese Government and financiers have appealed to foreign countries to assist them to tide over this emergency but as yet, there are few signs of such a concerted action coming forth from England and America, as their financiers are at loggerheads over their internal financial affairs. India is expected not to set her silver for sometime with a view to prevent further fall in silver but even India refrains from selling silver, the crisis cannot be overcome, as things are at present. Some authorities are suggesting that since there is over too much supply of silver and too little that of gold, the Central Banks of different principal countries should increase the proposition of silver in their fiduciary money. Even assuming this is done in the next year or two, they cannot hope to absorb all the silver that is daily seeking the market and the large quantities of it that India is anxious to market; hence, the glut in the silver market is sure to result, if ever India comes into the market as a big seller. This ought to be a warning to some of our authorities, who are too keen to hasten the day for the establishment of gold currency in India.

MAHATMA'S GESTURE.

Mahatma Gandhi's cable to Daily Herald has done much good to the cause of India. It was a well chosen gesture, highly typical of the nobility of Gandhi, and tremendously indicative of India's anxiety to effect a settle-

(Continued in column 5.)

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